

The DC Gazette

AUGUST · SEPTEMBER 1980

Why is this man so tired?



SEE PAGE 5

(Photo by Sonny Mason)

WEATHER REPORT

BUSES VS. THE SUBWAY

COMMUNITY NEWS

DC Gazette
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DC 20009
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What's Happening

• The District government has released a publication containing information about city housing and property trends. Called 'Data from MAGIS,' the booklet contains information broken down by wards, neighborhood commission areas and census tracts. Copies are available from the OPD Statistics and Data Management Division, 1420 New York Avenue NW Suite 901.

• The League of Women Voters has published a 120-page book called "Know the District of Columbia." It contains information on economic, cultural and recreational resources; history, politics and finances; voter information; and government services. For a copy send \$4 to the DC League of Women Voters of DC Education Fund, 1346 Conn. Ave., Room 718, DC 20036.

• The DC Lung Association's "Nonsmoker's Guide to Washington" is no longer available. It is being revised by the folks at the DC Lung Association. In the meantime, the association will provide, on request, copies of DC regulations and an updated listing of DC restaurants with no-smoking sections. Call 785-2444.

• The Georgetown University Diet Management Clinic offers both individual and group weight loss programs on dieting, nutrition, body image, fad diets and low-calorie cooking. Info: 625-3674.

• To help cut down on pollution, hours for automobile inspections have been changed for the summer. The new hours are from 6 am to 2 pm on weekdays. The hours will continue until mid-September.

• Bills up before the city council include:
A resolution to approve the Capitol Gateway Preliminary Study. This appears to be another welfare program for developers. Some \$68 million in federal and local funds are in the works to help the developer do his thing. The planning folks are all for it; Flaxie Pinkett is on the board and a big Democratic law firm from Minneapolis is handling the legalisms. In short, all signals are go, even though it will cost the city more of its scarce bucks. Watch this one.

A bill to permit the observance of a period of silence for prayer or meditation in the public schools. This lulu was introduced by Jerry Moore and John Wilson.

A bill to provide that public school teachers may retire voluntarily during a RIF under certain conditions.

• Here are some of the regular meeting times of important boards and commissions:

Commission on Aging: 4th Weds of the month, 10 am, 1325 G NW, 9th floor, 724-5622.

Alcoholic Beverage Control Board, every Weds at 930 am, 605 G NW, 727-3508.

Consumer Protection Advisory Committee, 1st Fri of month, 12 pm, 1424 K NW, 2nd floor, 727-3975.

Board of Elections and Ethics, 1st & 3rd Wed. of month, District Building, Room 4, 347-4509.

Human Rights Commission, 2nd Thurs of month, 5 pm, 421 8th St. NW, Room 104, 727-6523.

Judicial Disabilities and Tenure Commission, 2nd Wed of month, 1 pm, 515 5th St. NW, Bldg. A, Room 312, 727-1363.

Juvenile Justice Advisory Groups, 3rd Mon. of month, 3 pm, 727-6554.

Latino Community Development Commission, 1st Mon of the month, 630 pm, 673-7485.

Board of Library Trustees, 2nd Wed. of month, 5 pm, 901 G NW, Room A5, 727-1101.

Mendical Care Advisory Committee, 1st Wed of month, 230 pm, 1875 Conn. Ave. NW, Room 840B, 727-0751.

Minority Business Opportunity Commission, 1st Tue of month, 2 pm, 613 G NW, Room 916.

National Capital Planning Commission, 1st and 2nd Thurs of month, 930 am, 1325 G NW, 10th floor, 724-0174.

Community Recreation Advisory Board, 4th Wed of month, 4 pm, 3149 16th NW, 673-7665.

Redevelopment Land Agency, 1st & 3rd Tues of month, 930 am, 1325 G NW, 9th floor, 724-8710.

UDC Board of Trustees, 3rd Tue of month, 7 pm, 4200 Conn. Ave. NW, Bldg 39, Room 301-F, 282-7780.

Zoning Adjustment Board, 1st Wed with hearings 2nd & 3rd Wed., 9am, District Building, Room 11A, 727-6311.

Zoning Commission, 2nd Thurs of month, 130 pm, District Building, Room 11A, 727-6311.

The following boards and commissions meet at various times and places. Call for details:

Commission on Arts and Humanities, 724-5613.

DC Development Corporation, 452-1030
Dept of Human Services Advisory Comm. 724-8817

Landmarks Commission: 727-0211

Law Revision Commission, 727-2072

Mental Health Advisory Committee, 724-5641

Penn. Ave. Development Corporation, 566-0401

Public Employees Relations Board, 727-1822
Statewide Health Coordinating Council, 727-0733

Citizens Traffic Board, 727-5872

Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Commission, 331-1671

Commission for Women, 724-5581.

• A new map showing bike routes in the area is available from the Council of Government's Metropolitan Information Center. The map shows official bikeways as well as suggested bike routes. Future bike trails are also shown. Copies can be obtained for \$1.50 from the Information Center, 1875 Eye St. NW, for \$1.50 per copy plus postage. Call 223-6800, ext. 230.

• Here's a list of vacancies on city boards and commissions coming up in the next few months:

Board of Accountancy: 1 in July
Advisory Committee on Consumer Protection: 10 in July.

Educational Institution Licensure Commission: 2 in August.

Commission on Licensure to Practice the Healing Art: 4 in September

Commission on Latino-Community Development: 5 in July

Advisory Committee to Reduce Litter: 13 in September.

Mental Health Advisory Committee: 10 in July

Private Industry Council: 17 in July

To nominate someone, write the mayor and include a resume, letters of endorsement and qualifications for the appointment.

• The Coalition on Financial Accountability meets Mondays at noon at UPO, 1012 14th NW, 2nd floor. Info: Cheryl Fish, 234-0970.

• The Coalition for Services to the Poor meets Wednesdays at noon, 1417 Belmont St. This group deals with service programs provided (or not provided) for the poor in the city. Info: 232-9091

• Coalition for Human Dignity is an umbrella organization of DC labor, social service and advocacy groups. Info: 347-2905

• The Gray Panthers are looking for members. They especially need help in their office. Info: 347-9541 or 347-6471

• Georgetown University is hosting the 19th Annual International Folk Festival on July 26. Persons interested in performing or assisting with stage, lighting, sound etc. should stop by the Summer Activities Office in the Healy building basement, 37th & O NW, or call 625-3795.

CORRECTION!!!

The number given for the Consumer Hotline in the last issue was incorrect. The correct number is 347-4100.

• SILKWOOD, a one-woman show based on the life of union activist Karen Silkwood opens July 18 at the Ethical Society of Washington, 7550 16th NW. Shows start at 8 pm and will run through July 21. Tickets for the show are available from Union Sister Productions, 1620 11th St. NW. Tickets are \$7.50 with a discount price of \$3.50 for high school and undergraduate students and persons with senior citizen identification cards. Info: 232-6664.

CLASSIFIED

Classified ads are five cents a word. Payment must be enclosed with ad. Deadline: Third Tuesday of the month. Send to DC Gazette, 1739 Conn. Ave. NW, DC 20009

EMANCIPATION, the District's only monthly Anarchist paper, is collectively written, published and distributed by the Anarchist Association Of The Americas. We attempt to win over NO votes; rather, the Association tries to propose some alternatives to this country's business as usual. EMANCIPATION also offers an Anarchist perspective on news and history as well as Anarchist philosophy. Tired of "new left" rhetoric... Subscribe to EMANCIPATION. One year subscription \$3.

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PO Box 840
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Washington DC 20044

Notice to all Patrons!



I HAVE been obliged by the sheer Weight of Fatigue to quit my Post, & repair to My Dwelling - house, until I have fully recovered My Usual Composure. All Patrons will find Me of a cheerful Demeanor, and in Readiness for Business or Consultation, upon a return.

Sam Smith

EDITOR'S NOTE: Last year about this time when I ran the notice above, a kindly reader sent me a get-well card. So I guess I'd better explain that all it means is that I am going on vacation and that the Gazette office will be closed for the next few weeks.

Folger Apartments

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DC buses vs. the subway

Figures obtained from Metro reveal that the system's ten most popular bus routes carry about as many people as the entire subway system -- but at a fraction of the cost. All these routes primarily serve DC. The data comes from Metro's first study of bus revenue and ridership by line -- something long advocated by the *Gazette*.

The figures knock a large hole into arguments that a subway is a more efficient way to move people around than buses.

The ten most popular bus routes carry about 86 million passengers a year compared with Metrorail's estimated 84 million for next year. But while Metrorail requires \$49.5 million in operating subsidies (a figure that is more than doubled when you add in the federal contribution to Metro costs) Metro's leading bus routes require a subsidy somewhere in the range of \$8 to \$12 million. The exact figure is impossible to derive from the data because of the effect of bus transfers on ridership counts; nevertheless it is safe to say that the cream of the bus system carries passengers at one-quarter the per-rider cost of the subway.

The relative efficiency of the bus system has been heretofore obscured by the fact that subsidy figures have lumped major lines and special service routes together. Since the subway does not provide owl service nor does it service isolated neighborhoods the comparison is not fair.

The data also shows the dramatic difference between the intensity of urban and suburban transit ridership. The ten most popular suburban bus routes carry only 20 million riders a year compared with the DC lines' 85 million. The data indicates that the DC bus system is still surprisingly efficient and cost-effective despite the confusing routing, abysmal lack of proper signs, absence of a bus route map, competition with the subway system and lack of promotion.

The exceptions are the late-night "owl" routes and a few lines that are specifically designed to meet a social or political purpose. By Metro's computation, a few of these lines show a per-passenger deficit ranging between two and four dollars, (suggesting that the service might be handled as well by subsidized taxi or jitney service) but the total cost of these lines is not a major factor in the DC deficit. For example, elimination of the ten DC lines with the highest per-rider deficit would only reduce the total city deficit by about ten percent.

The city bus deficit would be even less were it not for the fact that Metro has shifted its bus routes to force bus riders onto the subway system. One of these lines was the 40 route. The deficit on the 40 line is now about \$1-2 million a year compared with a profit or slight deficit on the 30 route which has relatively little competition with the subway. The 40 route's deficit is also ten times that of the L route which is only competitive with the subway as far as Dupont Circle.

The data suggests the city should pay far more attention to its bus system than it has. The predominantly DC lines carry nearly 130 million passengers a year, 69% of the total for the whole bus system and one and a half times as many passengers as for the whole subway system. The bus system could, of course, be much better. Here are some of the major areas of potential improvement:

- **Routing:** Many of the lines follow routes of the old streetcar lines and, particularly at the ends of the routes, make complicated and time-consuming jogs and turns. A program to straighten out and simplify DC bus routes should be begun.

- **Public Information:** One of the outrages of the transit system is its lack of a route map and the terribly inadequate signing along routes. Even O. Roy Chalk found it feasible to mount signs on some of his routes that included a map of the whole route.

- **The tourist trade:** The current system intimidates and confuses the tourist. A monumental route serving hotels and visitor attractions should be instituted. Even without such a route, hotels should be provided with pocket maps that show visitors how to get from there to major attractions by bus and subway.

(Please turn to page 9)

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The DC Gazette

The DC Gazette is published monthly except during the summer when it is published bimonthly. Our deadline is the second Tuesday of the month except for ads and brief announcements, for which the deadline is the third Tuesday of the month.

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Confrontation politics and the DC budget

JOHN J. PHELAN

[Economist John Phelan thought we were a bit too easy on Mayor Barry in last month's issue. His reaction to the budget crisis follows. This article was written before the GAO released a critique of the audit by the city's financial advisors -- a critique which confirmed a number of Phelan's points on the inadequacy of the audit.]

Mayor Barry is playing a dangerous game of brinkmanship with Congress at the expense of employees and residents of the District. After months of claiming that the budget deficit was not a "crisis," the mayor in May released audit reports received back in February, claiming that the District's financial condition is much worse than we had originally been told. All this apparently was an effort to shift blame onto Congress and previous administrations in order to obtain approval of his request for an addition to the federal payment for this fiscal year (FY 1980).

Most of the recent revelations of accumulated deficits of \$284 million, on top of the previous estimates of \$172 million for FY 1980, are misleading at best. For example, the auditors included as a financial obligation the value of unused annual leave for all 35,000 city employees paid with local funds as of September 30th. Of course, the city would not have to pay cash for this leave unless all employees actually had gone off the payroll on September 30th. The mayor also claimed that over the years, the District has deliberately not paid bills to vendors near the end of the fiscal year in order to roll obligations into the next fiscal year. There is no evidence that this has been, or is now, city policy. Obviously, the city has accounts payable at the end of the fiscal year just as

any institution or business firm does, but this is not evidence that the city overspent revenues for the year as a whole.

In addition, the auditors summed up the difference between current accounts receivable and accounts payable at the end of each fiscal year for a period of 11 years. It was concluded that the city had an "accumulated" deficit of \$80 million from this account. But this figure is meaningless because the auditors double counted. For example, assume accounts payable at the end of FY 1977 exceeded accounts receivable by \$10 million. The \$10 million is paid to vendors in FY 1978. Assume further that at the end of FY 1978 the city has another "deficit" on \$10 million in bills owed to vendors. The "accumulated" deficit for FY 1977 and FY 1978 is not \$20 million but \$10 million. Even this "deficit" is not a problem unless the city spent more money for the whole year than it received in tax revenues, grants and the federal payment.

Perhaps it is easier to understand the latest audit report by viewing it as a snapshot of the district's financial condition as of September 30th. If current liabilities exceeded current assets, it was recorded as a deficit. But this kind of "deficit" has no more significance with regard to describing the state of our financial condition than a "surplus" would if the snapshot had been taken on the day the city received the federal payment from the US Treasury. The real issue is how much did the District overspend revenues for the fiscal year? This deficit still appears to be anywhere between \$120 and \$172 million for FY 1980 -- not the latest figure of \$460 million.

The Barry administration has created a credibility problem with the council, the citizens and the Congress by first denying there was a budget crisis and then claiming that it was almost a half billion dollars. Confrontation politics with Congress over the federal payment will not work. It simply provides ammunition to those on the Hill who would like to take away what little "home rule" we currently enjoy. The scare tactics being employed cause confusion among the citizens and deterioration of moral among city employees.

Perhaps the city should have begun cutbacks in agency spending



Roses & Thorns

• A WHOLE CROWN OF THORNS AND THE R. CALVIN LOCKRIDGE PUBLIC ORATORY AWARD TO JOHN CARTER BROWN, inexplicably the chair of the Fine Arts Commission, who rejected citizens complaints about the density and size of a development slated for the edge of Rock Creek Park with the comment that neighboring residents had "bought their properties on a caveat emptor basis." Even Oliver Carr and the city planning office at their worst never sought to establish such an appalling justification for letting developers run wild. Brown, who is turning out to be somewhat of a gaping tooth in the city politic, should retire to his recumbent pyramid on Pennsylvania Avenue and spare us any more of his peculiar values.

• ROSES TO THE MOTOR VEHICLE SERVICES BUREAU for being an oasis of efficiency in the bureaucratic desert of the DC government. The replacement of a car registration card was timed recently at six minutes flat; a driver's license renewal, complete with photograph and finished laminated card, took 11 minutes and 30 seconds.

• ROSES TO THE DC COURT OF APPEALS for telling the city council to stop using its emergency legislation powers so promiscuously.

• ROSES TO JUDGES WILLIAM BRYANT AND JOHN PENN for recent decisions calling the city to account for its treatment, respectively, of mentally ill prisoners and handicapped students. Judge Bryant called on the Department of Corrections to end its "callous disregard" of mentally ill prisoners within sixty days or face a court-directed program. Judge Penn, struggling with the city's refusal to

follow an eight-year-old court decree on treatment of handicapped children in the schools, held the school board, the superintendent, the mayor and the director of the Department of Human Services in contempt for their "amazing lack of concern" and "indifference." This is the second time city officials have been held in contempt for failing to follow the mandate of the Waddy decree, laid down in 1972. The basic problem is that the city has failed to develop a program to provide special educational services for the handicapped. We're not sure what this contempt citation will do, though; maybe it's about time just to take them down to the stationhouse and book 'em.

• THORNS TO METRO for refusing an ad from two Los Angeles groups that opposed the lifting of the arms embargo against Turkey. The headline was to read: "President Carter, let's talk turkey: no human rights, no arms deal." Metro refused the ad on the grounds that the word "turkey" was derogatory. But as Van Ajemian (at that time a student at UCLA School of Law) reports in *American Educator*, "I got on the telephone and pointed out that for the word 'turkey' to be derogatory, a comma would have to appear between 'talk' and 'turkey.' Metrobus was unmoved, and the reason, given me on the telephone, was that the people who would read the message were semiliterate."

• THORNS TO PATRICK LEAHEY for criticizing city officials for their complaints about lack of federal funding of the city. Just for starters, Senator, what about the refusal of Congress to permit us to enact a commuter tax?

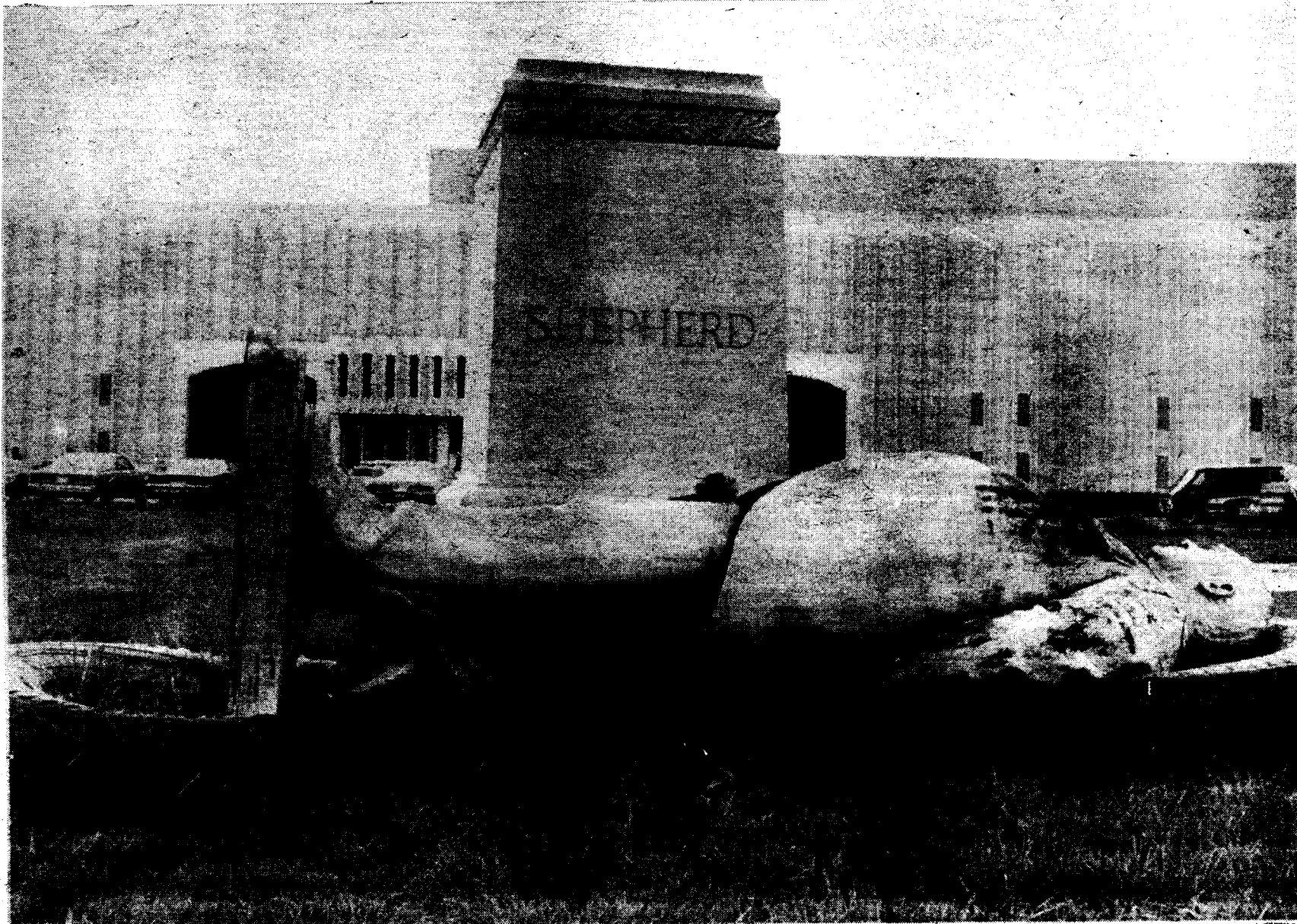
• THORNS TO DC HOUSING OFFICIALS for instituting a policy of evicting families from public housing where one member of the family has been convicted of any crime. The idea of punishing people because of their blood or marital relationship to a criminal is primeval in concept.

• THORNS TO THE POLICE DEPARTMENT FOR LEAVING ON ACTIVE DUTY FOUR POLICEMEN involved in an incident in which a DC man was badly beaten and eventually died following his arrest. A DC Superior Court jury has awarded \$121,000 to the widow and the surviving daughter but the cops are still on the beat.

• ROSES TO THE UNITED BLACK FUND which recently celebrated its tenth anniversary. A decade ago it raised \$3000 for two agencies; it now raises a million bucks and aids 50 member agencies, with some 58 other agencies trying to get on board.

GAZETTE EXCLUSIVE!

BOSS SHEPHERD DUMPED WITH SEWAGE!



Boss Shepherd, kidnapped from in front of city hall by the Pennsylvania Avenue Developers' Corporation, is being held hostage at the Blue Plains sewage treatment plant as this exclusive photo by Sonny Mason reveals. Although the PADC has made no specific demands concerning the release of the Boss, it is believed that the city will have to agree not to interfere in the affairs of downtown developers before any agreement can be reached. The statue of the Boss was one of the few such monuments in the city to a local figure and while Shepherd was not one of our more admirable historical characters he certainly was one of the most colorful. Besides, he was among the last of a breed of politicians who did not see corruption and constituent service as mutually exclusive. He planted trees, paved streets, installed street

lighting and was, ironically, the father of modern sewage treatment in DC. And this great 19th century city boss only overspent his budget by \$18 million dollars.

A committee of citizens, irate at PADC's seizure of downtown as federal territory and incensed by the continued captivity of Boss Shepherd, is meeting nightly by candlelight on the top floor of the Rhodes Tavern to plan a rescue mission. Volunteers and helicopters are welcomed.

Meanwhile, the PADC has voted to find an appropriate spot for a monumental sign in honor of Joseph Danzansky, the late grocer-developer who was instrumental in convincing local officials that what they really needed was a \$100 million convention center -- a DC figure more in keeping with the spirit of the PADC than the captive Boss.

early in the fiscal year when it was known that the federal payment was going to be \$238 million instead of the budgeted amount of \$300 million. But even if this had been accomplished we would still have deficits because of unexpected shortfalls in tax collections and a failure on the part of the District to mail out water bills on time. In addition, some agencies apparently did not receive all the federal grants budgeted for but continued to spend money as though they had. While we can blame Congress for not providing the District with the full federal payment, it is also clear that some of the problems involve poor financial management down at city hall.

What Needs to be Done


What is needed now is a long-range financial plan to reduce the expected deficits in the FY 1980 and 1981 budgets. This plan should involve some temporary tax increases, phased cutbacks in spending over the next three or four years, elimination of all unnecessary construction projects, and some short-term borrowing from the US Treasury to prevent major disruptions in services until the budget can be brought back into balance. An important aspect of the plan involves short-term borrowing rather than the issuance of long-term general obligation bonds. Our present elected officials should be responsible for deficit created during their terms of office. We should avoid the route taken by New York City of issuing long-term bonds to pay short-term debts.

While this financial plan is being put into place by the mayor and the council, Congress should make a similar commitment by assuring the District an inflation-indexed federal payment at a level of, say, \$300 million for the next three or four years. The uncertainty created by Congress in the area of the federal payment makes sound financial planning on the part of the district almost impossible.

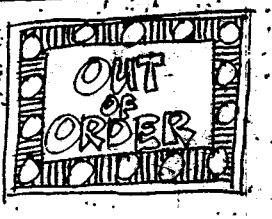
In addition to the above, the mayor and the council should request permission from Congress to borrow all the funds for the \$100 million convention center since this is a construction project and should have been financed out of the capital budget rather than from current revenues and at the expense of city services. Few realize that Congress required the District to use \$23 million in current revenues to purchase land for the convention center thus causing a heavy drain on our finances. Congress should allow this money to be replaced in the general fund through long-term borrowing. The mayor ought to insure that Congress is faced with this issue by inserting such a request in a budget amendment.

Finally, the council should submit a long-term financial plan, not just for FY 1981, but for the next few years as well. This plan should not take more than two months to prepare. The financial plan should include specific targets for spending and employment reductions, by agency, so the council and the public will be able to keep track of the progress being made in returning the city to fiscal health.

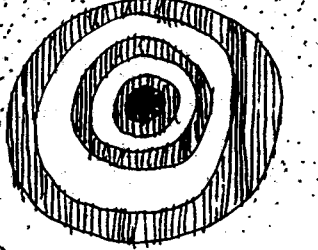
ARCHHORS



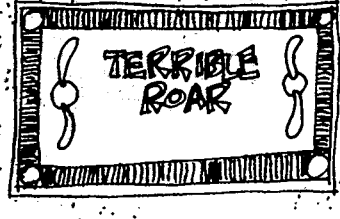
IT'S TIME TO COMMEMORATE NEW COMMEMORATIVE PLAQUES FOR THE DISTRICT



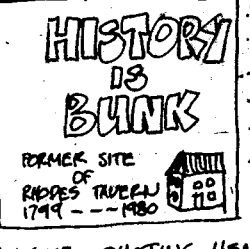
THE SUCCESS OF THE STREETS FOR PEOPLE PROGRAM HAS BEEN HONORED WITH PLAQUES LIKE THIS ON ALL FOUNTAINS & INFORMATION KIOSKS.




THIS SIMPLE DEVICE HONORS HOW GUNS DON'T KILL PEOPLE. IT IS MOUNTED ON THE N.R.A. BUILDING, WHERE IT CAN ALSO SERVE FOR TARGET PRACTICE.



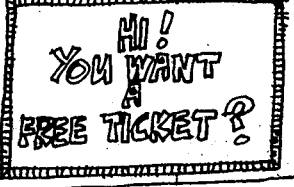
THIS QUOTE FROM AN OLD AIR CORPS SONG SALUTES EFFORTS BY CONGRESS TO FIT NATIONAL AIRPORT INTO LIFE ALONG THE POTOMAC.




THIS PLAQUE, QUOTING HENRY FORD, HONORS THE GOVERNMENT'S INTEREST IN HISTORIC EVENTS (THE WHITE HOUSE BURNING, SEEKING D.C. STATEHOOD, ETC.).



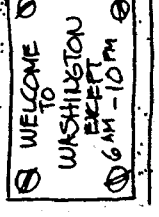
THIS RESPONSE FROM A FEDERAL OFFICIAL TO CITIZEN INQUIRY INTO THE SCALE OF BUILDINGS DOES MERIT RECOGNITION, SO IT WILL BE PUT ON HOUSES NEAR ROCK CREEK.



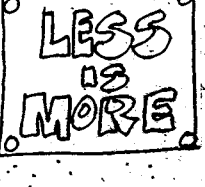
A TYPICAL INVITATION TO LOCAL CITIZENS WHICH, BY NOW BEING ATTACHED TO SHOPS AROUND DUPONT CIRCLE, PAYS TRIBUTE TO SCIENTOLOGY'S REACHING OUT.



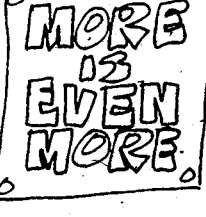
THIS QUOTE, TAKEN FROM A METRO TOLL-GATE, HAS BEEN PUT ON ALL METRO MACHINES TO HONOR METRO'S UNITING MAN & MACHINE.



THIS DIMINUTIVE PLAQUE PAYS HOMAGE TO THE DISTRICT'S CAR-TOWING POLICY. IT IS TO BE FITTED TO POSTS OF ALL D.C. PARKING METERS.




THIS PLAQUE USES A QUOTE FROM MIES VAN DER ROHE TO HONOR ECONOMY IN GOVERNMENT. IT IS BEING ATTACHED TO CLOSED CLINICS IN THE DISTRICT.



THIS PLAQUE PARAPHRASES MIES VAN DER ROHE SO AS TO GIVE FULL TRIBUTE TO NEW BUILDINGS IN THE DISTRICT, SUCH AS THE CONVENTION CENTER.

THE END



THESE PLAQUES SHOW THAT MERIT CAN BE HONORED! PUT SOME PLAQUES UP YOURSELF - GIVING AWARDS CAN BE FUN!

THE DC BOOKSHELF

WHO TAKES OUT THE GARBAGE IN DC? A monograph on local solid waste management by Neil Seldman former director of the Institute for Local Self-Reliance. \$1

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PUBLIC BANKING: A MODEL FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. A monograph on how to alter the city's banking system by William Batko of the Institute for Local Self-Reliance. \$1

SECRET CITY: Constance Green's history of black Washington. A highly readable trip through the city's black past. \$3.50.

HEALING RESOURCES: A comprehensive guide to alternative therapy, preventative medicine and holistic health practices in the area. \$5.95

ANSWERS: Susan Meehan's widely praised guide to community resources in DC. Where to go for help, how to deal with various problems etc. Truly useful. Send \$4.95

STATEHOOD T-SHIRT: Light blue with dark blue lettering. Reads "End Capital Punishment. Support DC Statehood." "DC Gazette" in small letters below. State size: S,M. \$4.75 (25178)

STATEHOOD BUMPER STICKER: Same legend as above. \$2.50 (251782)

CAPTIVE CAPITAL: Sam Smith tells the story of non-federal Washington. "Not only well worth reading, but it is the best book we are likely to read on Washington," - Bryce Nelson of the LA Times. "An excellent gift," - Bill Raspberry in the Washington Post. "Must reading," - Afro American. "A joy to read" - Robert Cassidy in the Chicago Tribune. \$10 500-4-1

BOSS SHEPHERD AND THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS: The fascinating tale of DC's only true political boss and perhaps the most controversial figure in local history. \$3 (30-18-1)

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: David Lewis's interesting bicentennial history of the Capitol city. \$9.95

YESTERDAY'S WASHINGTON: A photographic history of our city that all lovers of DC will want to have. 20% off at \$7.95. (15-17-2)

JOHN WIEBENSON'S MAP OF WASHINGTON: Drawn for the bicentennial and now available for 40% off. \$1.50 (500-76-1)

WASHINGTON: Constance Green's Pulitzer Prize-winning two volume history of Washington is now available in paperback for only 7.50 The basic book on DC history.

TOWPATH GUIDE TO THE C&O: Georgetown-Seneca. 40% off. \$1.80.

ZOO BOOK: Photo-filled book on what's in the National Zoo and how it's cared for. 60% off list price. \$2

C&O OLD PICTURE ALBUM: 40% off list price. \$2.95

DC Eye

• On this page you will find a summary of a comprehensive housing bill that has been proposed by a majority of the city council. It is not, however, the only such legislation around town. A coalition of housing and tenant groups have put together what they call a "People's Rent Control Bill." This bill would extend rent control to more buildings, limit landlords to one rent increase a year, provide stronger protection against eviction, give tenants the power to sue landlords; and provide for receivership of buildings that are poorly maintained. While the council bill is considered by even pro-tenant members as about the best that can be hoped for when rent control expires in September, there will be lots of arguing about specific provisions between now and then. The Citywide Housing Coalition, 1470 Irving St. NW, will be engaged in active lobbying to make the bill as strong as possible. If you want to help, call Loretta Ross at 232-0302.

• A tip of the Gazette hat to Sid Yudain, whose Roll Call newspaper is 25 years old. Your editor got the idea that running a crazy little paper with an eccentric editor would be fun while working for Sid some two decades ago

under such circumstances. Among your editor's choicer assignments was writing a Christmas poem about Congress that contained the names of all the members of the House of Representatives.

• We hear talk about the State Department dickering with the city for possible purchase of UDC's Van Ness campus.

• Talking on WPFW, school board president Calvin Lockridge says he really doesn't want to close any schools, doesn't hate Ward 3, and was just trying to rationalize a proposed reorganization of the school system's regions. . . . The really bad news from the schools may not involve school closings at all, but which teachers are being riffed. It's all based on seniority and those being kicked out include younger and better teachers while some older -- and higher paid -- seat warmers remain.

• Lots of bad feelings among local Democrats after to the free-for-all fight for the state committee chair between Bob Washington and Bill Simons. Washington won again.

• **TAIL WAGS DOG DEPARTMENT:** Remember how we were told that we had to build Metro in order to meet local transit needs -- only to find neighborhoods rezoned and replanned in order to find riders for Metro? It looks like the same sort of phenomenon is occurring with the convention center. The city has proposed a special hotel incentive zone near the convention center in order to encourage hotel construc-

tion. Apparently a \$100 million center is not enough enticement. The Zoning Commission is even thinking of zoning two blocks east of Mount Vernon Square for hotels even though they are currently zoned residential. It comes before the ZeeCee in September.

• The mayor has signed legislation that would make access for the handicapped mandatory in all new or largely remodelled buildings in the city. The bill was introduced by Hilda Mason. It does not apply to single or two-family homes or to commercial buildings in which less than forty people work.

• If your list of things to be mad at the city council about isn't filled up, here's one more: it recently voted a resolution honoring Charlie Diggs.

• Guess whose on Jerry Moore's Finance Committee: Robert Carr. No alley fights between those two.

• **THE REVOLVING DOOR GATHERS NO MOSS DEPARTMENT:** Theodore Mariani sits on the Zoning Commission; his firm also did the use study on the Lansburgh building. . . . Lou Robbins, late of the corporation counsel's office with special responsibilities for zoning matters, is now hanging his shingle with the folks from Wilkes & Artis, big land lawyers in town.

• Gays are charging that the police continue their policy of discrimination and that Chief Jefferson and Mayor Barry aren't doing anything about it. Denials from the chief.

COMPARISON OF PROPOSED HOUSING ACT WITH PRESENT LAW

[A majority of the city council has introduced a comprehensive housing bill that will be the subject of much discussion in coming weeks. Here are the major provisions of this bill]

• The bill changes the definition of housing accommodation to exclude a hotel or inn with a valid certificate of occupancy instead of using the current tax test.

• The bill abolishes the Rental Accommodations Commission to be replaced with a fulltime Rental Housing Commission to be composed of lawyers who are neither landlords nor tenants. This commission will be responsible for hearing appeals and issuing rules under the act.

• The bill specifies that all new construction is exempt from rent control.

• The bill exempts from the entire operation of the rental units operated by nonprofit charitable corporations as longterm temporary housing for families of four or more.

• The bill authorizes annual across-the-board rent increases equal to the change in the area consumer price index for residential rents instead of the current approach, which requires calculation of rental housing operating costs and operating cost ratios.

• The bill clarifies that rent increases based on capital improvements, increase in services, landlord hardship, voluntary vacancy, substantial rehabilitation or voluntary agreement must be implemented in lieu of across-the-board increases.

• The bill would permit tenants to challenge an abatement of housing code violations during a proceeding to approve rent increases.

• The bill requires a notice of an across-the-board rent increase to include a summary of tenant rights and sources of technical assistance.

• The bill substitutes a rate of return based on equity for the current rate of return based on value for determining landlord hardship rent increases.

• The bill would permit rent increases if a landlord's rate of return is below ten percent.

• The bill permits interest payments as an expense in computing a landlord's rate of return but limits depreciation expenses to the extent reflected in actual decreased real property tax assessments.

• The bill changes the current "substantial rehabilitation" provision.

• The bill reduces the number of persons eligible for rent supplements.

• The bill eliminates the exclusion of AFDC and aid to the blind and disabled recipients from receiving rent subsidies.

• The bill changes notice requirements for evictions. Notice for the purpose of alterations or renovations is changed from 90 to 120 days and notice for the purpose of demolition is changed from 90 to 180 days.

• The bill prohibits a landlord who discontinues a housing use from resuming a housing use other than rental housing. If the landlord seeks to resume a rental housing use, he must notify the Rent Administrator.

• The bill creates a presumption that retaliatory action has been taken against a tenant when several specified conditions exist.

• The bill replaces the current sale of rental housing provisions with the sale of rental housing provisions of Condo Bill 3-222, with the addition of the right of first refusal being extended to multi as well as single family tenants.

• The bill incorporates a ban on the conversion and demolition of rental housing for purposes of hotel expansion or new construction.

• The bill increases rent relocation assistance available to tenants displaced because of demolition, substantial rehabilitation or housing discontinuance -- from \$125 per room to \$150 per room.

• The bill permits the rent administrator, rental housing commission or a court of competent jurisdiction to award reasonable attorney fees to the prevailing party in any action under this act.

• The bill provides for the expiration of most titles in 1983. However, the draft bill makes titles dealing evictions and sale of rental housing permanent legislation.

• Pro-lottery advocates say state run gambling cuts into the profits of organized crime, but a story by the Post's Philip Lentz throws doubt on this. Reporting from Philadelphia, Lentz wrote that "Since the beginning the lottery and the illegal numbers game have had a strange symbiotic relationship. State officials say their game has bitten into organized crime's profits but police sources say they doubt this. Instead they say the illegal games has just adapted to the lottery -- the illegal game often uses the state lottery number as its own. If bookies find one number getting heavy play, they 'lay off,' or bet that number with the state lottery. If the number wins, the state unwittingly pays the bookies, who then pay their clients." This may have been what happened on April 24 when the winning number was 666 and the state had to pay out a record \$4.6 million.

• Joe Grano is getting set to run against Jerry Moore in the Republican primary. Supporters are trying to encourage Democrats to switch their registration to help Grano, the Jim Bowie of the Rhodes Tavern, in his uphill battle.



• **COALS TO NEWCASTLE DEPARTMENT:** "The Washington Board of Realtors is hoping to expand its sphere of influence in the city." -- *Star*.

• Because of an accounting gimmick permitted by federal tax laws, PEPCO charged its customers \$24 million for 1978 federal income taxes that were never paid, according to a report by the Environmental Action Foundation. The amount averaged \$51 a customer.

• Jim Kalish, executive director of the Washington Council of Agencies, suggests that people who give money to DC-related non-profits ought to get a tax break. Says Kalish: "Millions of dollars are donated by DC residents to non-profit agencies. However, a large percent of this money goes to organizations and institutions which do not serve DC residents and in many cases are not even located here."

• As we went to press a local judge told the Board of Elections to get the statehood initiative on the ballot this fall. By its delaying tactics and its anti-statehood ruling, the board has kept statehooders tied up in legalisms when they should have been out garnering support. They need lots of help on this one. Call up Hilda Mason's office and find out how you can provide it.

• The offices of the Clergy and Laity Concerned and the Potomac Alliance were completely destroyed in June by a fire which the police call "of suspicious origin."

(Please turn to page 10)



The DC Idea Mill

HUMANITIES COUNCIL MAKES SECOND GRANTS

The DC Community Humanities Council has awarded \$92,000 to fifteen local organizations. The council, funded by the National Endowment for the Humanities, made its first grants earlier this year. Recipients in the current round include the Ad Hoc Committee for Preservation of Washington Black Architectural Heritage for an exhibit and public forum on the struggles and achievements of black architects in DC from 1875 to the present; Everyday Theatre for a forum on urban displacement in DC that will use dramatic scripts derived from oral histories as the basis for discussions; and National Public Radio for a one hour documentary called "A Tale of Two Cities," which will explore the history and culture of the city. The program will be broadcast over public stations throughout the US.

Other recipients were:

- The People's Congregational Church for an exhibit, walking tour and lecture discussion on the community of Petworth.
- The Organization for Improved Community Education for six seminars on how values and culture are transmitted to black children.
- Howard University's Spanish Department and the Caribbean American Intercultural Organization for three community forums on the history, languages, literature and religion of the Caribbean Islands.
- The Anacostia Historical Society for a lecture series on Anacostia's past and its impact on present city life.
- The Department of Community and Family Medicine at Georgetown University for a conference on ethical issues in social work.
- St. Teresa Catholic Church and the Covenant Christian Community for an exhibit on the history of the Anacostia church.
- Word Works Inc., the Society for the Preservation and Study of African-American Writing and the Folger Library

for a workshop and symposium on the black intellectual community in Washington between 1925-1963.

• The Stonewall Nation Media Collective for a four part radio series on lesbians and gay men in families.

• Thaddeus Stevens Elementary School PTA for a school history project.

• The Chinese Cultural Center for a series of panel discussions, lectures and demonstrations on aspects of Chinese culture, to be held in conjunction with a showing of Sheila Isham's paintings at the National Collection of the Fine Arts.

• WGTS-FM for "Hora Latina," a series of radio programs on various aspects of hispanic culture.

• Chesapeake Bay Foundation to help in producing a film on the Chesapeake. This project is being jointly sponsored by four state humanities councils.

NEW HUMANITIES LECTURE SERIES

A series of weekly lectures in the humanities is being sponsored by the Institute for Cultural Policy. Called the Dupont Circle Lecture Series, the lectures will be held at the St. Thomas Parish Hall, 1772 Church St. NW, on Thursdays at 530 pm. Subscriptions to the series are \$25. For information, call 462-2607.

CENTER FOR WASHINGTON STUDIES ESTABLISHED

George Washington University's Division of Experimental Programs has established a Center for Washington Area Studies and the creation of an annual visiting professorship to be known as the Benneker Professorship of Washington Studies. The center will be concerned with acquisition of materials related to the Washington area; publications similar to those now published by the division; co-sponsorship of the annual historic studies conference; courses related to the area at George Washington; research fellowships in local studies and a semi-annual review of recent scholarship to be called Washington Works. The professorship is designed to focus research and teaching on metropolitan, rather than federal, Washington.

SHORTS

• Charles Halperin of Georgetown University's Law Center has entered a petition with the Security and Exchange Commission that would require corporate attorneys to report illegalities noted in a firm to the corporation's board of directors.

• The Georgetown Law Center has published "The Prosecutor," a collection of 10 original essays by sociologists, lawyers and statisticians. William McDonald, deputy director at the Institute for Criminal Law and Procedure of GU, says that more than 60 percent of the justice administered today is not done in the courtroom but rather by the prosecutor. "Trial by jury is vanishing," he notes. "Today justice is by the prosecutor" -- through such means as plea bargaining.

BUS Cont'd

• Street Priority: DC has made some half-hearted improvements in bus priority on its streets but much more needs to be done. Possible improvements include exclusive lanes, bus driver control over traffic signals and a law that would give buses priority in changing lanes. The simple installation of a yield light in the back of buses similar to the stop lights on school buses could aid greatly in letting buses move swiftly away from bus stops.

Meanwhile, Metro and local government officials have finally admitted

what subway critics have been arguing -- that the final cost of the subway will be in the neighborhood of \$10 billion.

Not only is that four times as much as was originally estimated but the figure is \$2.5 billion greater than currently available funding. Just last winter President Carter signed legislation to cover costs up to \$7.5 billion. Now Metro officials say even the \$10 billion figure may be conservative.

Metro has continually underestimated costs, incrementally

DC'S MAIN BUS ROUTES

[The dollar figures used below should be considered for comparative purposes only. In absolute terms they are inaccurate because they assume each rider is paying full fare for each ride. Because of free transfers this is not necessarily so. As a rough guide, however, one-third of DC riders use a free transfer from bus to bus while two-thirds of all bus-rail transfers involve suburban riders.]

BUS ROUTE	Annual Ridership in millions	Subsidy in \$ Thousands	Subsidy Per Ride
Ten Most Popular Routes			
90s -- U Street- Garfield	11.5	\$ 800	7 cents
30s -- Pennsylvania Ave	11.4	0	0
70s -- Georgia Ave --7th St.	9.7	300	3 cents
Ls -- Connecticut Ave.	9.4	200	2 cents
Xs -- Benning Road	8.9	600	7 cents
40s -- Mount Pleasant	8.7	1,000	12 cents
50s -- 14th Street	7.7	800	10 cents
As -- Anacostia	7.5	1,100	15 cents
Ss -- 16th Street	6.9	1,000	14 cents
Vs -- South Washington	4.2	600	15 cents
Total for these routes	85.9	6,400	7 cents

raising the ante and local government and the feds have to put up.

Metro also reported that subway ridership was falling below the six million monthly passengers that had been estimated for this stage in construction. Bus ridership, however, rose 28% in the first nine months of fiscal 1980 compared with the first nine months of fiscal 1979.

Lansburgh's: of mice and bureaucrats

JOSH BASSECHES

[For years the massive Lansburgh's department store building has stood empty in the heart of DC while many have scrambled for rentable space in the surrounding area. In this article Josh Basseches reports on Lansburgh's reopening and the new tenants who have moved into the building]

Reminiscent of the day in 1973 when Lansburgh's Department Store held its going out of business sale and the police were called in to restrain frantic shoppers, confusion reigns once again at 7th & D NW. Today, however, the confusion involves not customers and cops, but various tenants, including the DC Foundation for Creative Space, which was formed to find, acquire and manage space for the arts and humanities, and a number of DC government agencies.

For five years, Lansburgh's -- Washington's oldest department store, loomed like the spectre of an earlier, outdated period of the city's history; its windows empty and doors barred. Fronting on 7th and 8th Streets between D and E, the Lansburgh's building fell within the jurisdiction of the Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation. In 1978, the PADC purchased the building as part of its development program, planning to level it in 1986, but in the interim opened it up once again for business.

The PADC first leased Lansburgh's to the National Archives and Record Service. The Archives proposed a plan to use part of the space for storage and offices while making the rest of the building into an exhibition and performance center for the arts and humanities. Within a year, however, the Archives moved out after finding Lansburgh's an unsatisfactory place to store important documents because of poor ventilation and lack of temperature control. Phil Ogilvie, executive director of the Foundation for Creative Space, was not yet prepared to abandon plans for an arts and humanities center in the building. When the sponsors of the center, the Archives, moved out, Ogilvie continued his negotiations.

In October 1979, seven DC government agencies, employing over 200 workers -- including the Office of Rental Accommodations, Community Services, Human Rights, Criminal Justice, Human Services, Campaign Finances and the Public Employees Relations Board, replaced the Archives as tenants. After a number of meetings with the persistent Ogilvie, the DC government drew up extensive plans to lease the first and second floors of Lansburgh's to the Washington Humanities and Arts Center while moving its own agencies into the other four floors. The tightening

of the DC budget, however, made such an ambitious plan impossible, leaving Lansburgh's in a state of flux.

After interviewing a number of people presently working at Lansburgh's, it would seem that no one really knows what is going to happen to the building. No two people hold the same opinion of the quality of the space or agree on what should be done with it. William King, Acting Deputy Director of Campaign Finances, said categorically that he had been in the building "too long" and that he would "prefer to be someplace else."

On the other hand, Joyce Spatswood, with the Office of Rental Accommodations, said she was rather happy with the building and that most complaints about working conditions were unfounded. Brenda Womack, receptionist at the Office of Criminal Justice, saw it differently. "Oh sure, I've seen rodents myself. Two or three months ago, we killed about four mice in one day." She went on to say that "sometimes the air gets really sickening."

The air conditioning system on the first and second floors where the agencies are housed is out of order and there is no ventilation. Womack mentioned that there was one window in the Office of Criminal Justice but that a guard had nailed it shut.

Bruce Waxman, executive director of the Public Employees Relations Board, agreed that "the heating and cooling system is not adequate for the building. . . It seems unreasonable to put people in conditions which are adverse." Waxman had another complaint as well: "We had pigeons here for a couple of days. They were flying around."

Robert Lester, Assistant Director of Criminal Justice, remarked that one will find rodents "in every building -- every District building" and that he was fairly pleased with his working quarters. He conceded, however, that it was "not economically feasible for the District to run this building." The District does not have the funds to move new agencies into the third, fourth and fifth floors, thereby properly using the facilities. Hence, he felt the DC government would soon move everyone out.

Russell Gee, the DC Manager of Space Planning, in charge of Lansburgh's, was somewhat surprised to hear that even higher echelon workers had no good idea what the plans for the building were. Gee explained that the agencies had been forced out of the Muncie Building by the PADC and had no place else to go. He admitted that he was "not anticipating putting any more District agencies in the building" because there simply were not enough funds. Nevertheless, "we're not moving anyone out of there," Gee said, "we sure in hell haven't got any place to go right now." To move just a single DC worker and equipment from one location to another costs \$150. Hence, Gee made it clear that it would be more expensive to move the agencies than to leave them where they were.

Meanwhile, Ogilvie has continued his efforts to establish a Washington Humanities and Arts Center in Lansburgh's. His labors have finally proved fruitful. The District has recently decided to provide 103,000 square feet on the lower level, first floor, mezzanine and sixth floor for the use of the center.

Out of eighty applications from art groups based within DC, a selection committee chose 27 organizations representative of high quality and diversity to be housed in the center.

The center's cultural activities will range from theatre and dance to poetry and music, from the graphic arts to films and historical photography. In addition, the center will serve as an exhibition and performance center for outside cultural groups. Ogilvie maintains that the center will revitalize the arts in Washington. The downtown area, he feels, is in need of new life. The center will be a cultural resource which he hopes will attract large numbers of both local people and tourists.

POST-SCRIPT: On July 2, city health inspectors sent workers at Lansburgh's home as temperatures within the building rose over 90 degrees. It was not clear at presstime what the city planned to do for the rest of the summer.

Non-profits face DC cash crunch

Non-profit agencies in the city are facing serious cash-flow problems due to the government's failure to pay up on time. The Washington Council of Agencies reports that a random sample of 11 agencies found that the problem to be endemic and not related to size or kind of agency that was the funding source e.g. CETA, Medicaide, Department of Human Services, Title XX etc.

According to WCA, "the problem occurs when arrangements have been made by the city to fund a non-profit but where the agency must expend money for this purpose before being paid. Non-profits seldom have reserves to fall back on to cover these costs for any length of time, and must soon borrow from other program areas or even from commercial sources at very high interest rates. The impact can be devastating."

One of these non-profits had to pay \$1072 last year in interest costs to borrow from a local bank to pay staff when checks were two and three months late in coming. For another, "advanced" payments were continuously arriving six weeks after they were due. At least one of these agencies, out of long frustration, plans to drop out of a city-funded program and redirect its activities; another may involuntarily disband.

Says WCA, "When contract negotiations go on and on and on, this too costs the agency a great deal in money and time which is not recoverable. The same thing occurs in fee-for-service contracts where the money is tied to city referrals which are slow coming but where in the meantime staff must be paid."

"None of this is caused by disagreement over price or program content or concern regarding quality or efficiency. It is apparently caused primarily through poor management in the contract and voucher sections of many of the DC departments."

Filing for the gas pump draft

JOSH BASSECHES

The Selective Service system expects "over one hundred percent registration," says Marjorie Davidson, SS representative. This, explains Bernard Rostker, director of Selective Service, is because some American youth are so patriotic they will register twice.

Duane Shank, director of the Committee Against Registration and the Draft, feels that the percentage of registrants will not be quite so high. Shank says that as many as 500,000 draft age men may refuse to register during the two-week sign-up period out of the four million potential conscripts.

There is also the potential that many young men will fail to register simply because they are uninformed about the new law. Jane Midgley from the Washington Peace Center thinks that there is "not enough time to get everyone informed." Bonnie Auslander, a draft counselor from the Washington Area Coalition Against Registration and the Draft, agreed with Midgley: "Because registration is being so down played there are going to be hundreds of thousands of men who will stay home during the two weeks, not because they want to resist, but because they simply don't know what's going on. Technically, they will be felons, all the same." (Anyone born in 1960 must register during the week of July 21st; those born in 1961 the following week.)

President Carter wanted registration passed as smoothly and easily as possible. Therefore, registration falls in the summer, at a time when protest is at its lowest ebb; colleges, historically the hotbed of anti-draft activity, are out of session and college students are not in a position to unify around or discuss the issues at hand. Furthermore, Carter left only three weeks between his proclamation and the time when registration was scheduled to begin.

The Washington Peace Center and WACARD are two organizations trying to educate young men about the draft. WACARD has opened a draft counseling center and a draft information clearing house. The centers will be open for draft age youth to learn about the options available to them and possible ramifications of decisions they make. WACARD counselors won't suggest any particular action; they will merely discuss the options:

- Registering by filling out a form at a post office.
- Registering under protest by placing a sticker distributed at the post office by CARD on your registration form.
- Staying home and not registering.
- Signing up as a conscientious objector by writing "I object to war" across your registration form and preparing a case for CO status.

- Resisting the draft by publicly refusing to register.

Pat McCann, a draft counselor, explained that the counselling practiced by WACARD was "non-directive. . . we support all civil rights of draft resisters but we don't take an open stance for draft resistance. . . we get all the options out there." The counselor will attempt to analyse all sides of the issue: both the penalty for resistance -- up to five years in prison and a \$10,000 fine -- and the fact that less than one tenth of a percent of all draft resisters during the Vietnam War, were actually jailed.

Some argue that registration, a show of American force, would act as a deterrent to war. Registration merely prepares the US for

(Please turn to page 13)

ANTI-DRAFT ACTIVITIES

On July 19th at 11 am there will be an anti-registration demonstration which will start at Union Station in front of the Main Post Office and a rally at noon in front of the White House. On July 21st, from 10-12, there will be an educational picket line, rally and counselling session in front of the Main Post Office. All through registration, demonstrators will picket DC post offices handing out leaflets, and forms for people to register their opposition to the draft. Counselors will be on hand both at the post offices and at WACARD during the two weeks as well. On August 4th at 730 pm there will be a draft teach-in. Here are the addresses of the leading anti-draft groups:

Washington Peace Center	WACARD
2111 Florida Ave. NW	2121 Decatur Pl. NW
DC 20008	DC 20008
234-2000	265-0458.

DC EYE Cont'd

• Mayor Barry says he'll form a commission to help the creation of consumer and housing cooperatives. This is one commission that really could provide a boost for the city. If you have any nominations for members, send them to the mayor along with a resume.

• ON THE CAMPAIGN TRAIL: Willie Hardy read the tea leaves and dropped out of the Ward 7 race; Johnny Barnes looks hot there. . . Judging from the size of his campaign coffer, you'd think John Wilson had real serious competition. No budget crisis in Ward Two. . . That was John Ray out collecting signatures at the SW motor vehicles inspection station the other morning. Says he makes it a rule to get 1000 of them himself.

• Here's a thought: most of those riffed teachers could have been saved if Mayor Barry hadn't spent operating funds to purchase convention center land. But then teachers don't improve the tax base. . . .

• Remember when we had so many kids in the public schools that the system was putting up what it called "dismountable classrooms?" Well, if you'd like a souvenir of those days, you can bid on 16 of them which are up for sale.

• Speaking of such matters, we understand the latest jargon in the government is "on-stopping," as in "the dismountable classroom program is in an on-stopping process."

• Watching the majority of the DC school board in action over such matters as academic high schools and the like suggests that it may feel that education itself is an elitist activity.

The neighborhoods

SOUTHWEST: First grade scientists

In his 22 years as a science educator, Philip L. Brach had never taught a class quite like this one.

For Dr. Brach, who is dean of the College of Physical Science, Engineering and Technology at UDC, the dozen students facing him in a semi-circle one day this spring were clearly going to be a challenge.

The pupils were first graders enrolled in the Amidon Elementary School's enrichment program. His assignment: teach the six-year olds how to find the center of gravity. Teaching this concept to adults is not without its frustrations.

Using a few simple props, Brach led the class through a lesson plan that had the youngsters finding the center of gravity of an 18-inch ruler by balancing it on an outstretched finger. After a few minutes of rulers clattering to the floor, they were delighted to find that it could be balanced every time if a finger is placed under the nine-inch mark.

They learned the mathematical process of finding the center of gravity of cut-out shapes of squares, rectangles and triangles. Then they cut out their own shapes -- the sun, stars, somebody's mothers, a banana -- and used a plumbline to find the center of gravity themselves.

Brach closed his act with his piece de resistance: a spoon stuck in the tines of a fork and balanced, with no apparent support, on a toothpick placed on the edge of a water glass.

Amidon's enrichment program is designed for students working one or two grades above their age level. All of the youngsters Dr. Brach taught were reading before they entered the first grade. The program director, Emma Mitchell, keeps busy finding outside mentors to satisfy the students' curiosity about subjects such as archaeology, photography, architecture, music, the stock market, law and creative writing.

Brach and members of the UDC's science faculty volunteered to visit the school each week this spring to teach students in the enrichment program who have a special interest in science and engineering.

"All we are doing is showing them things that look like magic, but which are, in fact, based on scientific principles," says Dr. Brach. He wishes science were taught like this in every elementary school in the city.

"You have to catch them early," he says. "They get motivated by, and exposed to, everything but science in the early grades. By the time they get to science in junior high school, the perception is that it is difficult to learn."

In order to continue the project and lengthen its reach to other schools, he wants to work out an arrangement with the UDC College of Education and Human Ecology. His idea is to offer student teachers an opportunity to meet their practice teaching requirement in an imaginative program of science education in all of the city's public elementary schools.

ARENA LANDMARK STATUS SOUGHT

The Arena Stage is up before the Landmarks Commission for designation as an historic landmark.

CAPITOL HILL: New open air market

The UDC Cooperative Extension Service, in cooperation with other DC agencies, has started an open-air farmers' market on the RFK Stadium parking lot adjacent to Benning Road NE. The market will be open on Tuesday and Thursday afternoons through September and will offer fresh fruits and vegetables grown by farmers in Maryland and Virginia as well as demonstrations by CES home economists on home canning and preserving and other methods of cooking and serving fresh produce. CES director Thornell Page says that if the market is successful the idea will be expanded to other parts of the city.

BUSES CHANGE ROUTES, SCHEDULES

The A buses have altered their route through Capitol Hill. The northbound A1-A2-A6 and A8 buses will follow the old route to 11th & M SE, then go west on M Street, right on the cut-off road to South Capitol St., north on South Capitol Street, left on Canal and then back to the old route. The southbound buses will take the old route to Canal and South Capitol Streets; then right on South Capitol St., right on the cut-off road to M Street, left on M Street, right on 11th Street and then via the old route. . . . Also, the 30 buses have changed their schedules although the number of trips remain the same. For a copy of the new timetable call 637-1261.

NOTES FROM CHAW

The Capitol Hill Arts Workshop is planning a three day celebration in mid-October to note the successful conclusion of its three year project to rehabilitate the B.B. French School into an arts workshop. CHAW is planning a range of performances and exhibits for the weekend. . . . CHAW's Carousel Dance Theatre, which has been performing in the schools, has been selected to present excerpts from "Free to Be You and Me." at the Theater in the Woods, Wolf Trap Farm Park, through Aug. 22. Performances are weekdays at 130 pm.

FRIENDSHIP HOUSE NEWS

The renovation of the Ellen Wilson Youth Center is underway . . . If you have any baby clothes, furniture, baby bottles or other items that teenage parents could use, call Sandra Burley at 547-8880. . . . Some 40 people a day are coming into the Friendship House clothing center looking for clothes, dishes, beds, mattresses etc. If you can help, call Jim Beale at 547-8880. . . . The Services to the Elderly Program has moved to Logan School, 301 G NE and the Community Organization Unit has moved to the Arthur Capper Multi-Purpose Center, 1000 5th St. SE. . . . Pete Ward, who resigned as director of FH this spring, is now working for the Phelps Stokes Fund.

EAST OF THE RIVER : Supermarket opens

A minority-owned farmer's market, with 22 fully-rented stalls and a supermarket, has opened in a former chain store building at 4801 Benning Road SE. The \$833,000 loan package for the project was developed with the assistance of the DC Office of Business and Economic Development. The market is expected to generate more than \$36,000 a year in revenue for the District and to provide up to 40 additional jobs. The project will also provide much needed grocery shopping facilities in the Far East section of the city. The financing package for the market -- known as the Grand Farmer's Market, with Cousin Willie's Supermarket as its major tenant -- includes a mortgage from Washington Federal Savings and Loan, a 90% loan guarantee from the SBA, direct loans from Riggs, the SBA and the DC Development Corporation, as well as \$200,000 in business equity.

The owner of the project is Willie E. Kirk, who previously owned a meat concession in the Northeast Farmer's Market. Projected sales for the first year are \$1.2 million.

GEORGETOWN: Traffic study

A final draft of the Georgetown traffic study has been completed. The report has received the general support of the Citizens Association of Georgetown but CAG has indicated several reservations. These include:

- Concern about the proposal for the conversion of north-south streets south of M Street to one-way operation. Says CAG's newsletter, "CAG is not anxious to ease congestion south of M Street which might then give rise to easier access to upper Georgetown. The feeling was the same on the subject of removing on-street parking on one side of north-south streets south of M Street during peak periods.
 - CAG supports the concept of balanced lanes on M Street during rush hour to encourage more Virginia commuters to use Metro.
 - CAG is inclined to oppose a proposal to create more loading zones on Wisconsin and M unless there would be some benefit to residents such as public transit improvements.
 - The proposal to install signs along K and M Streets indicating location of off-street parking gave rise to concern for the proliferation of signs in an historic district.
 - CAG and the Georgetown ANC vehemently opposed extending parking meters into residential streets.
 - CAG also opposed the continuation of the Prospect Street entrance to Georgetown University.
- The draft report, incidentally, predicts that traffic will increase 40% in Georgetown by 1985.

FREE CONCERTS ON THE CANAL

Every other Sunday from 130 pm to 430 pm at the Foundry Mall there will be a free concert. Coming up on July 13 is Charlie Byrd; on August 10 there will be traditional blues and big band jazz

by the Navy Band Commodores; on August 24, jazz by Air Apparent and bluegrass by None of the Above; on September 7, old English pops by the Londonaires and dixieland by the Federal Jazz Commission; on September 21, traditional Irish music by the Irish Tradition and jazz by the Buck Hill Quartet.

BUS STOP CONTROVERSY

An attempt by a developer to move a bus stop in Georgetown so the shelter won't be an eyesore for prospective purchasers has encountered neighborhood opposition. The bus shelter in question is on the south side of 35th Street just below Reservoir Road. It is used by students at the Ellington School for the Arts and workers at Georgetown Hospital. It is also the point at which the D2 and D4 bus lines come together. The proposal was to move it one block south but the complaint is that this won't be as convenient.

G'TOWN 'TROLLEY' ROLLS

Funded by the Business and Professional Association of Georgetown, a trackless trolley was scheduled to begin operating in Georgetown in mid-July. The trolley (which is really a bus but looks like a trolley) will carry tourists and shoppers around Georgetown free of charge.

The trolley will range from upper Wisconsin Avenue to Key Bridge on the West and 28th Street on the east.

The trolley is being leased for several months until the service is evaluated sometime in mid-September.

THE GEORGETOWN LANDSCAPE

Changes in the works: a proposed bank building at 2929 M Street, a 12-unit apartment building with shops at 3631-33 Canal Road, proposed consolidation of PEPCO facilities at 33rd & K NW, a six story office building at 1000 Thomas Jefferson St., expansion of the American Cafe to include a gourmet market.

DUPONT CIRCLE: Recycling center

If you've been wondering what to do with all those old newspapers piling up in your house, you can solve your problem easily any weekend by dropping them off at the Dupont Circle Neighborhood Ecology Corporation's recycling center -- located on 25th St. between M and N. The center accepts bundled newspapers and aluminum every Saturday and Sunday from 10 am to 2 pm.

DCNEC is working to promote community based recycling. It points out that recycling can reduce solid waste at the neighborhood level, conserve valuable resources, and provide a source of revenue for reinvestment in other neighborhood development projects.

Members of the non-profit corporation meet on the third Thursday of every month at 6 pm at the Institute for Local Self Reliance, 1717 18th St. NW. The group is looking for new members and new ideas. It also needs to find a new location for its center. For more information call Bill at 234-3153.

G2 SCHEDULE CHANGED

The G2 bus schedules for Sunday have been changed to run every 25 minutes instead of once every 20 minutes.

CITY HALL VETOES CIRCLE BUILDING

A ten story building planned for the Dupont Circle area was rejected in June by the mayor's preservation agent on the grounds that it would be incompatible with the area. Carol Thompson -- who previously has given the go-ahead to the destruction of Rhodes Tavern and the Elk's building on the convention center site, said the building was too tall, had a bad window design and a poor facade. The building permit had been sought by the International Association of Machinists who wanted to construct an office building and shopping arcade at Conn. & N. The building would have been built near a row of old row houses. The IAM can now either resubmit plans or take the case to court. The architect was Vlastimil Koubek.

DUPONT CIRCLE GETS REPRIEVE

The council's decision to ban conversion of apartments to hotels on an emergency basis grants a reprieve to a number of Dupont Circle area residents who were faced with evictions from their units. According to the Rock Creek Monitor there are now 4300 hotel rooms in the Dupont Circle area and only 3300 apartments.

WEST OF THE PARK: Shoppers bus

The Cleveland Park - Woodley Park Neighborhood Commission (3C) has been helping to fund a senior citizen shopper bus. The "little blue bus" as it is known to its riders runs between Calvert

and Van Ness Streets taking elderly residents to the store. The bus, which received \$1600 in support from the commission, is also funded by the Jewish Council for the Aging, St. Thomas Apostle Church and the federal government.

The Commission has also funded a tot lot at the Guy Mason Recreation Center and provided funds for woodworking and gymnastics equipment at John Eaton School. The commission expects to spend about \$5000 on community projects before the end of this fiscal year.

WARD THREE OFFICE ON SUMMER HOURS

Polly Shackleton's Ward Three office will be open from 10 to one weekdays during the summer. The full time schedule will resume in the fall. The office is located at 5601 Conn. Ave. NW, 686-5227.

CALVERT LIQUOR LOT TO BE BUILT ON

Developer Milton Schneiderman has drawn up preliminary plans to develop the one-acre Calvert Liquor lot at 2312 Wisconsin Ave. into a combination of commercial and residential units. Plans call for 68 apartment units, 70,000 square feet of commercial space, and 10,000 square feet of retail space. Kirk White, lawyer for Schneiderman, says the property could still be used as a walkway between Wisconsin Avenue and 37th Street as it is now.

SHERATON PARK FIGHT

The battle between the owners of the Sheraton Park Hotel and the adjoining Woodley Park neighborhood continues. The Task Force on Redevelopment of the Sheraton Park Hotel has appealed the project on the grounds that the new hotel violates a number of DC zoning regulations, does not provide adequate parking and violates the congressional limit on building heights. The Task Force is seeking financial help. Contributions can be sent to M. E. Hayden, Treasurer, Woodley Park Community Association, 2860 28th St. NW, DC 20008.

SHORTS

- A tip of the Gazette hat to Murch School which celebrates its 50th anniversary this year.

- To offer help on the Reno Road speed control project you can contact the chair of the Reno Road Corridor Coalition, Herb Reff, at 244-6057.

- The G2 bus line has changed its Sunday schedule to run every 25 minutes instead of every 20 minutes. The schedule of the Wisconsin Avenue buses has been changed as well although the number of trips has not been reduced. For a copy of the new timetable call 637-2437.

- ARTHUR MEIGS has been elected president of the Cleveland Park Citizens Association for 1980-1981. ROBERTA CHESTNUT is first vice president and EDMOND DE L'ECLUSE is second vice president.

AU PARK/FRIENDSHIP ANC MAKES GRANTS

The AU Park/Friendship Neighborhood Commission (3E) has awarded \$1825 in grants to various neighborhood organizations. Recipients were the Friendship Day Camp, Broadcaster's Child Development Center, The Uptown Citizen (for an improvement project in a mini-park), Iona House and the Chevy Chase Improvement Committee. \$807 was further awarded to the Tenley Library Council and Alice Deal Jr. High, with payment deferred until the fall.

ADAMS MORGAN: Dealing with development

Community groups in Adams-Morgan are upset by the lack of city response to a long-standing proposal to involve the community in the use of community development block funds. The groups, which include the local neighborhood commission, the Kalorama Citizens Association, the Midway Civic Association and the Adams Morgan Organization wanted to establish an Adams Morgan Neighborhood Investment Council that could plan and develop projects. The city had originally proposed developing Adams Morgan as the city's Latin quarter, but that idea ran into a lot of flack in the community. Now things appear to be in a holding pattern. Neighborhood Commissioner Bob Love told the Rock Creek Monitor, "What this comes down to is another basic issue of community control."

Meanwhile, the president of the Council of Hispanic Agencies, Pedro Lujan, has said that there wasn't enough participation by blacks and latinos in developing the proposal for the AMNIC. He said a key issue that was missed in the plan was the development of rental apartments for blacks and latinos.

Meanwhile, activists in the neighborhood have met to discuss

creating a community organization to deal with development issues. One possibility would be to create a community development corporation, a non-profit organization that could receive both government and private funds.

MARIE REED AREA BEFORE ZONING COMMISSION

A proposal to rezone an area of Adams-Morgan near the Marie Reed Learning Center is before the Zoning Commission. The plan would change the zoning from CM2 (light industry) to C-R which would allow a higher density of development. The change was proposed by Adams-Morgan property owners and commercial interests, represented by George Frain, secretary of the 18th & Columbia Rd. Businessmen's Association.

Neighborhood Commissioner Ann Hargroves argues that C-R zoning requires a sectional development plan which was not presented and that therefore the petition to rezone is deficient.

FREE HEARING TESTS

You can get a free hearing test at the Washington Hearing and Speech Society, 1934 Calvert St. NW. Call 265-7335 for info.

NEIGHBORHOOD CELEBRATION DUE SEPTEMBER

The third annual Adams-Morgan Neighborhood Celebration has been tentatively slated for September 7.

POTTERS HOUSE WANTS TO BUY

Potters House is raising funds to purchase the building at 1658 Columbia Road after 20 years as a tenant.

UP SIXTEENTH STREET

OREGON AVE. BUILDERS FILE FOR BANKRUPTCY

The builders of a planned subdivision overlooking Rock Creek Park have filed for bankruptcy. The homes, which were going to sell for \$250,000 were planned for the 6000 block of Oregon Ave. NW.

TENNIS ANYONE?

The Neighbors office has a list of over 100 tennis courts for rent and/or for the taking. Call 726-3454.

CLEANUP CAMPAIGN STARTED

The citizens of Brightwood and Takoma Park are organizing neighborhood cleanup campaigns. Call 726-3454 for details.

TAKOMA: Plan submitted

Plan Takoma, a committee headed by Keith Kinsolving and Terry Dammann, has asked the Joint Committee on Landmarks to designate the District section of Takoma as an historic community listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Plan Takoma worked for nearly two years to prepare a neighborhood historical research paper which proposed that the Takoma Park Historic District run roughly from the Takoma Metro station eastward to the District line; to Blair Road and Geranium Street on the north; Eighth Street on the west and Aspen Street on the south.

Kinsolving explained that Plan Takoma decided to apply for the historic designation after successfully resisting a developer who wanted to construct a nine-story building in the area. If designated, both sections of the original Takoma, part in DC and part in Maryland, would be reunited as one community --at least in the historical sense. Also, any demolition would have to be approved by the federal government and Takoma Park residents could become eligible to receive federal grants for some home improvements. A decision on the application is expected from the Joint Committee on Landmarks shortly.

Neighborhood Notes

MASSACHUSETTS HEIGHTS: In a surprising turnabout, the new Saudi Arabian ambassador has announced that his government won't construct a chancery at 2929 Mass. Ave. NW for at least five years. The chancery had been the subject of a bitter fight which the neighborhood lost before the Zoning Commission. But while the case was on appeal, the settlement was reached between the new ambassador and the community. Tim Corcoran represented the Cleveland Park Citizens Association and Wayne Quinn the Saudis.

WEST OF THE PARK: Carol Schwartz figures that Ward III has only 389 empty classroom seats. The next closest ward has 2000 empty classroom seats and one ward has over 5600 vacancies in the classroom. So much for Ward III's "underutilized schools."

ADAMS-MORGAN: Fields of Plenty, the food center, is looking for

Viewer finds madcap comedy hilarious



new space. If you have any suggestions call 483-3884. Fields is an "anti-profit" organization which tries to get healthy food to people at as low a price as possible. Says a representative: "We won't sell anything with poison in it." The organization meets "almost weekly" on Tuesdays at 9 pm at 2437 18th St. NW.

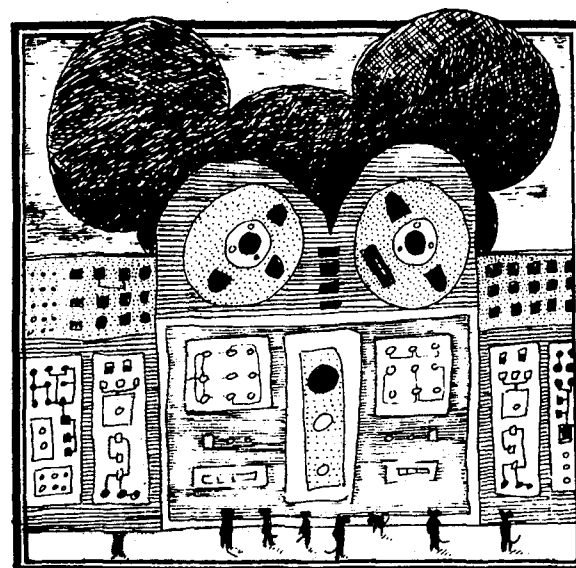
CHEVY CHASE: George Haley has been reelected president of the Chevy Chase Citizens Association. W. Bryant Collins and Cindy Walsh are the veeps.

CLEVELAND PARK: After a decade of disagreement among the heirs of the Tregaron estate, DC Superior Court Judge Milton Korman has ordered the tract sold. The estate has been bought for \$4.6 million by a developer, who plans to construct luxury homes, and the Washington International School. In one plan for the 21 acres, situated in the heart of Cleveland Park, the school would retain the Georgian mansion which it presently uses and six surrounding acres, while half of the remaining 15 acres would be developed. The developer plans to build between 125 and 175 town houses on the estate but may run into zoning problems because of Tregaron's historic preservation status. The plan is opposed by neighborhood groups. Shelden Holen, chair of Friends of Tregaron says, "This is an historic monument and we don't want to see it developed at all."

DRAFT Cont'd

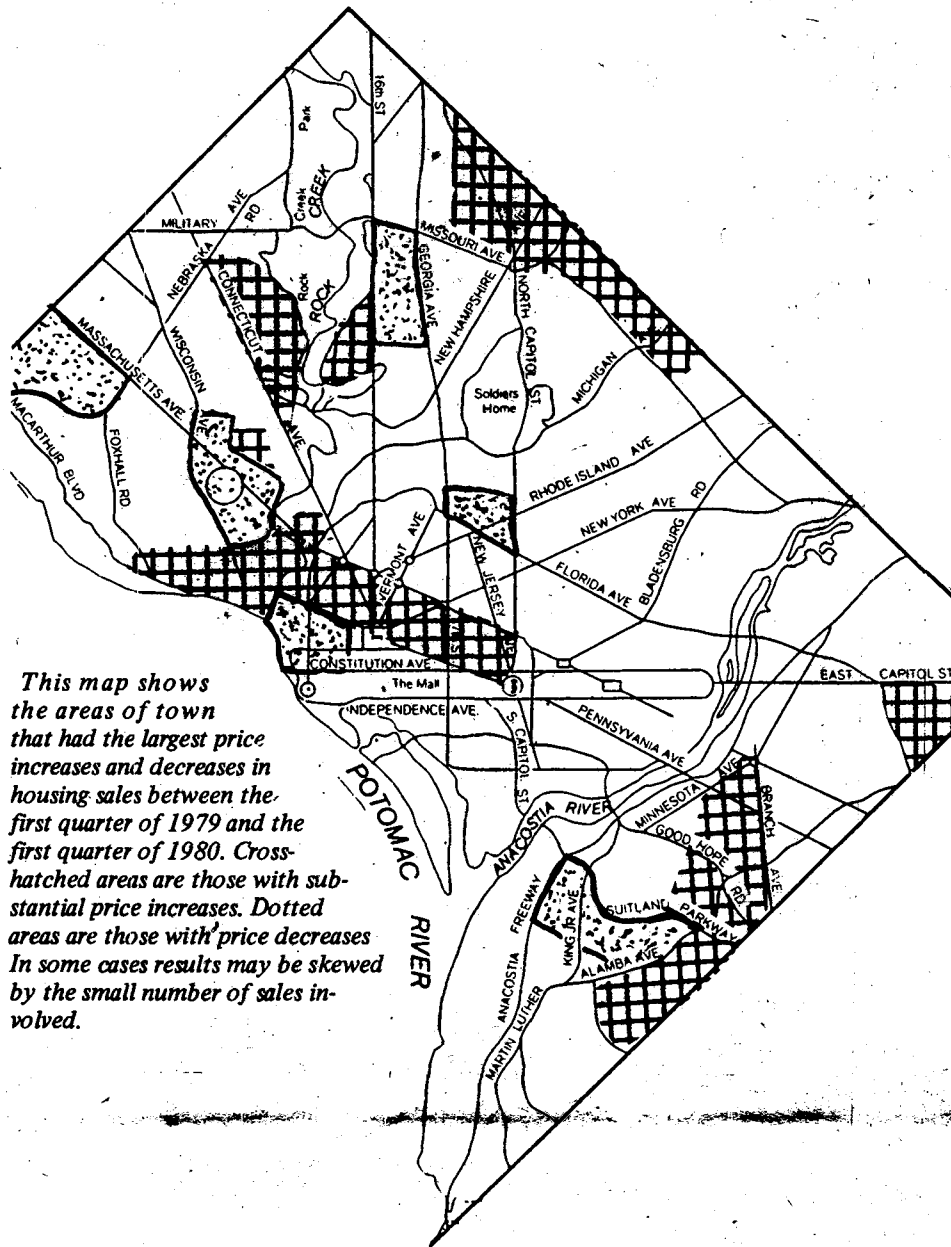
any emergency, they suggest. It is clear, however, that if the Pentagon is preparing to deal with a crisis, it will be overly ready to see a crisis.

"Registration leads to the draft and the draft leads to war. There has never been a registration which was not accompanied by a draft in the history of this country, and there has never been a draft which was not followed by war," argues WACARD. Registration provides a limitless manpower pool for any president to call upon should he decide to go to war. Today, America is caught between the Soviet Union on the one side and Third World countries on the other. With registration, and the draft only one step away, the US will make less effort to work towards peaceful solutions to problems, increasing the possibility of war.



Timmons
The Denver Post

Roadsigns

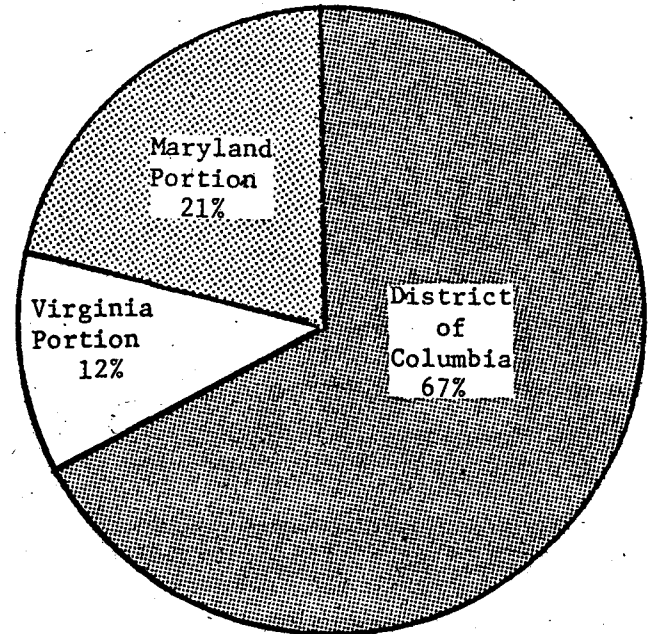


HOUSING

The number of condominiums in DC jumped over 100% between the summer of 1975 and the summer of 1979. There are now nearly 9000 condos in the city with one-third of them in Ward 3, 2600 in Ward 2, 1300 in Ward 1, 950 in Ward 7, 343 in Ward 5, 247 in Ward 6, 28 in Ward 8 and none in Ward 4.

The most expensive neighborhood in the city is now Forest Hills in Upper Northwest. A study of housing sales citywide shows a 83% jump in the median sales price of a Forest Hills home between the first quarter of 1979 and the first quarter of 1980. The median sales price is \$414,000. Other neighborhoods showing substantial price jumps were Foxhall (55%), Chillum (25%), Crestwood (37%), Georgetown (25%), Kalorama (32%), Marshall Heights (33%), Michigan Park (31%), Randle Heights (28%), Riggs Park (44%), Takoma Park (27%), Woodley (26%) and lower downtown (51%).

Price declines were noted in Barry Farms (down 34%), Colonial Village (down 25%), Foggy Bottom (down 9%), LeDroit (down 9%), Massachusetts Ave. Heights (down 12%), Observatory Circle (down 41%), 16th Street Heights (down 28%) and Spring Valley (down 8%).



JURISDICTIONAL
SHARE OF
WELFARE
POPULATION
Metro Area 1978

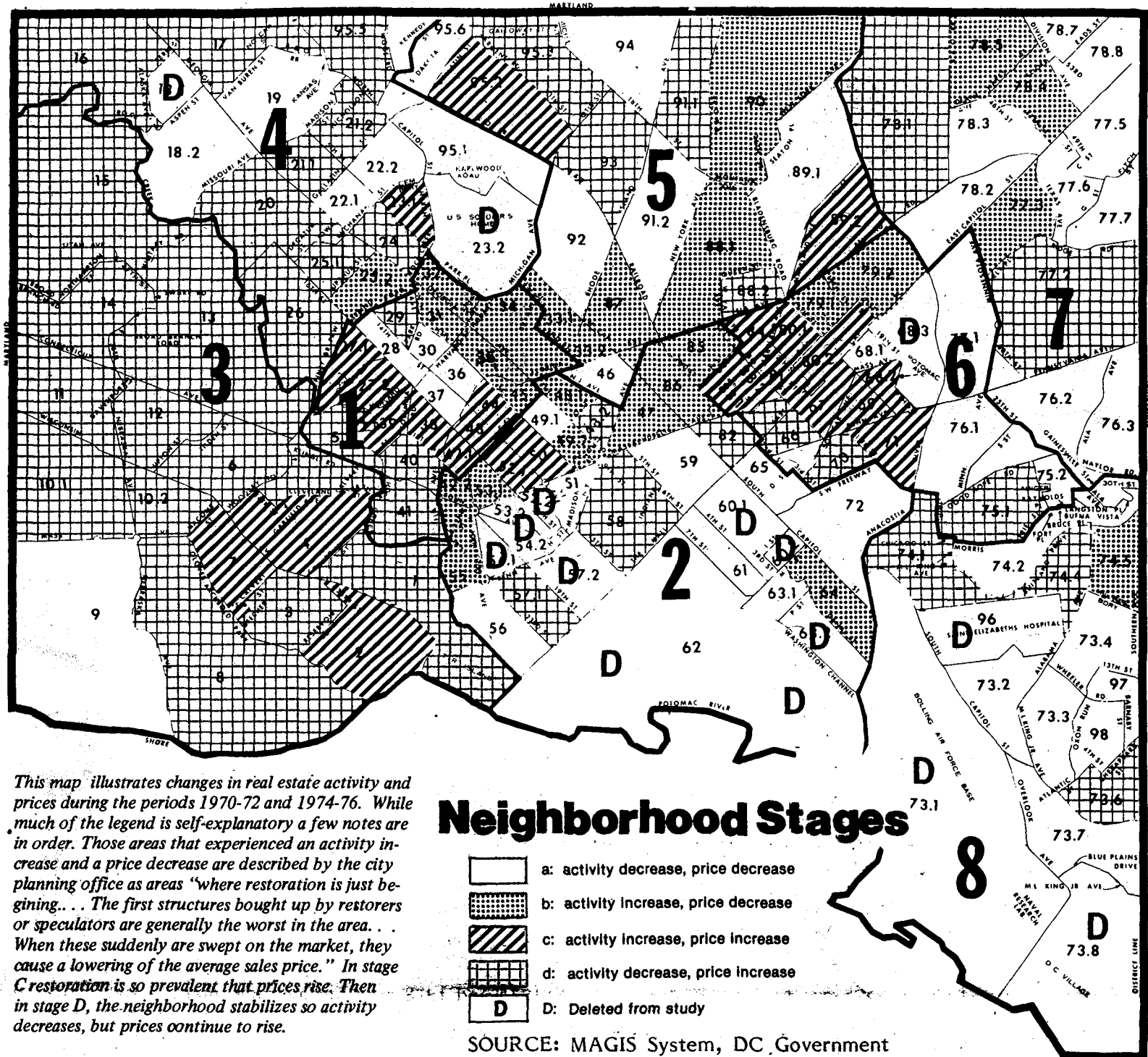
WELFARE

The number of welfare recipients in DC dropped between 1977 and 1978 from an average monthly figure of 110,829 to an average of 101,007. This was a decline of 8.9%. The average size of a welfare family's household dropped from 4.0 in 1970 to 3.1 in 1977. [Greater Washington Research Center]

Assessed Values in Thousands of Real Property by Land Ownership and ANC, FY 1976 and FY 1979

ANC	Total, \$000		Taxable, \$000		Private Tax Exempt, \$000		D.C., \$000		Federal, \$000	
	1976	1979	1976	1979	1976	1979	1976	1979	1976	1979
1A	106,744	167,298	85,588	134,359	7,682	12,468	10,060	16,827	3,414	3,844
1B	238,563	373,037	118,324	186,043	78,194	148,134	18,689	24,804	23,356	34,056
1C	186,701	279,935	169,246	248,250	7,147	9,180	6,058	16,783	4,250	5,742
1D	103,045	173,148	66,860	109,892	33,280	59,946	255	340	2,670	2,970
1E	67,206	116,950	60,055	107,105	2,513	2,945	2,071	3,716	2,567	3,184
2A	1,765,817	2,506,950	503,601	684,249	183,783	374,821	13,709	19,825	1,064,724	1,448,055
2B	1,205,539	1,654,684	965,522	1,319,650	108,226	157,329	3,823	5,946	128,168	171,759
2C	2,206,143	3,074,481	870,391	1,055,341	82,349	95,161	92,331	155,470	1,161,072	1,768,509
2D	2,066,275	2,598,792	384,746	449,289	31,838	19,076	28,777	32,377	1,620,914	2,098,050
3A	553,719	795,395	381,187	562,574	93,232	141,890	27,190	31,983	52,110	58,948
3B	200,813	298,244	159,244	237,399	11,132	18,086	7,323	10,553	23,114	32,215
3C	454,771	681,010	345,243	517,259	83,471	131,829	4,085	4,983	21,972	27,139
3D	415,781	570,945	293,180	419,011	67,756	86,305	2,294	3,028	52,551	62,501
3E	301,609	476,867	243,792	388,820	28,048	43,736	15,562	25,261	14,207	19,050
3F	306,505	446,092	248,803	355,024	21,866	37,413	1,567	2,505	34,269	51,150
3G	296,117	465,495	249,362	402,354	23,948	28,591	3,496	5,727	19,311	28,823
4A	234,856	343,420	153,479	239,487	10,594	14,874	3,852	5,172	66,931	83,887
4B	206,495	331,372	179,392	281,826	7,353	15,964	15,651	26,903	4,099	6,679
4C	172,269	279,205	136,177	227,500	10,576	19,272	16,052	21,011	7,464	11,422
4D	372,553	656,236	136,388	226,336	110,881	272,889	10,877	14,053	114,607	142,958
5A	349,244	554,878	240,850	390,564	59,596	94,442	14,351	27,824	34,447	42,048
5B	299,964	438,606	179,121	228,434	12,688	19,694	28,169	47,401	79,986	145,077
5C	210,733	313,033	128,865	192,209	37,627	47,657	20,368	48,297	23,843	24,870
6A	271,464	494,356	146,888	296,188	7,254	31,843	21,925	28,518	95,397	138,007
6B	681,665	1,146,274	244,006	442,241	23,390	30,774	43,974	93,659	370,295	579,600
6C	187,520	224,472	111,330	141,744	4,281	6,164	12,324	21,904	39,585	54,660
7A	78,525	106,016	53,268	67,997	410	758	3,770	4,584	21,077	32,677
7B	144,531	228,609	130,301	207,778	5,455	6,153	4,896	6,152	3,879	6,526
7C	75,687	121,140	55,754	78,066	2,749	3,477	12,655	34,314	4,229	5,283
7D	81,374	107,106	63,730	84,474	2,890	4,627	8,460	8,865	6,264	9,140
7E	88,330	146,562	69,132	106,094	2,388	5,139	8,538	23,115	8,272	12,214
7F	59,380	88,841	29,700	41,178	2,462	3,757	7,882	12,602	19,336	31,304
8A	134,525	169,116	53,843	66,397	2,245	2,859	7,463	10,106	70,974	89,754
8B	60,778	88,374	47,550	55,434	1,920	2,974	2,351	17,649	6,957	12,317
8C	75,159	133,693	38,810	57,593	10,392	18,640	11,843	23,940	14,114	33,520
8D	119,386	186,170	86,413	108,150	3,541	4,008	16,618	57,060	12,814	16,952
8X	207,061	449,654	232	246	0	0	65,745	214,316	141,084	235,092
ANC 8X has been designated for areas outside any ANC.										
Totals	14,566,747	21,286,356	7,432,373	10,674,546	1,182,937	1,974,475	575,114	1,107,353	5,376,323	7,529,982

SOURCE: MAGIS System, DC Government



Sales of Single Family Structures by ANC for CY 1975 and CY 1978

ANC	Single Family Structures		Structures Sold at Least One Time				Number of Sales		Mean Selling Price All Sales, \$		Ratio of Number of 1978 Sales to Number of 1975 Sales in Percent
			1975		1978						
	FY 1976	FY 1979	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	1975	1978	1975	1978	
1A	3,239	3,073	147	4.5	196	6.4	160	219	23,724	41,844	136.9
1B	3,466	3,249	225	6.5	362	11.1	252	422	18,852	39,516	167.5
1C	1,258	1,219	120	9.5	150	12.3	131	167	43,575	82,601	127.5
1D	400	426	25	6.3	36	8.4	26	38	177,304	266,367	135.7
1E	1,458	1,467	125	8.6	118	8.0	140	122	38,821	83,192	87.1
2A	478	440	19	4.0	19	4.3	19	20	78,684	120,835	105.3
2B	1,065	1,019	95	8.9	106	10.4	106	115	64,498	152,491	108.5
2C	4,038	3,818	239	5.9	539	14.2	274	626	22,567	41,534	228.5
2D	577	591	20	3.5	105	17.8	22	109	66,972	40,565	495.5
3A	2,501	2,386	134	5.4	162	6.8	139	169	117,379	189,861	121.6
3B	2,157	2,150	118	5.5	128	6.0	121	133	69,854	114,543	109.9
3C	2,388	2,407	139	5.8	148	6.1	142	151	99,482	163,234	106.3
3D	2,702	2,722	150	5.6	152	5.6	151	160	108,266	179,679	106.0
3E	3,024	3,027	157	5.2	148	4.9	163	154	64,966	106,613	94.5
3F	1,762	1,787	70	4.0	89	5.0	71	93	98,613	138,331	131.0
3G	4,153	4,227	204	4.9	254	6.0	208	255	76,896	127,086	122.6
4A	2,730	2,767	103	3.8	115	4.2	107	118	61,941	95,628	110.3
4B	5,608	5,637	182	3.2	170	3.0	189	176	35,975	50,489	93.1
4C	4,138	4,168	143	3.5	174	4.2	164	187	34,757	66,819	114.0
4D	4,849	4,797	138	2.8	172	3.6	153	181	29,540	46,074	118.3
5A	7,381	7,540	218	3.0	263	3.8	228	292	35,999	50,679	128.1
5B	2,894	2,923	75	2.6	124	4.2	85	132	23,058	34,366	155.3
5C	5,061	5,038	211	4.2	370	7.3	241	444	20,634	33,074	164.2
6A	6,577	6,497	558	8.5	592	9.1	631	637	34,411	64,864	101.0
6B	6,009	5,927	508	8.5	548	9.2	555	580	49,841	86,887	104.5
6C	2,462	2,526	121	4.9	136	5.4	127	143	27,127	34,963	112.6
7A	1,226	1,228	17	1.4	25	2.0	18	25	26,217	31,673	138.9
7B	3,043	3,062	98	3.2	110	3.6	101	117	37,574	53,977	115.8
7C	2,313	2,385	52	2.2	105	4.4	53	111	20,108	32,147	209.4
7D	1,818	1,849	44	2.4	69	3.7	47	75	24,762	33,797	159.6
7E	2,272	2,305	60	2.6	69	3.0	64	70	29,246	34,802	109.4
7F	672	681	15	2.2	23	3.4	15	24	24,565	36,673	160.0
8A	1,024	1,065	55	5.4	49	4.6	60	52	26,407	31,738	86.7
8B	508	513	19	3.7	18	3.5	20	18	25,204	42,347	90.0
8C	547	734	23	4.2	86	11.7	25	88	25,615	45,271	352.0
8D	1,134	1,173	58	5.1	70	6.0	59	74	28,554	37,454	125.4
8X	1	1	0	.0	0	.0	0	0	0	0	.0
Total	96,933	96,826	4,685	4.8	6,020	6.2	5,069	6,497	46,208	72,363	128.2

SOURCE: MAGIS System, DC Government

Miscellaneous Residential Data by ANC

ANC	Fires on Real Property ¹		Condemnations for Unsanitary Conditions of Structures ²						Condominiums FY 1979 ³		Number of Lots by Year Structure Built ³			
	CY 1975	CY 1978	CY 1975			CY 1978			Units In Vertical Structures	Units In Horizontal Structures	1939 or Earlier	1940-1959	1960-1969	After 1969
			Iss.	Can.	Razed	Iss.	Can.	Razed						
1A	69	45	2	5	5	4	9	3	0	0	3,359	29	13	0
1B	116	79	17	24	23	8	12	6	0	0	3,570	53	23	0
1C	64	37	2	5	0	1	4	0	171	208	1,852	35	10	1
1D	2	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	211	25	611	42	10	23
1E	22	14	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,482	53	9	0
2A	4	7	0	0	0	2	0	3	71	14	444	54	48	61
2B	29	23	0	1	1	0	1	3	183	163	1,454	44	19	41
2C	146	125	31	61	11	31	32	6	0	69	4,106	79	33	6
2D	16	48	4	0	1	1	1	2	317	492	325	199	1,016	14
3A	8	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	278	78	2,100	646	96	10
3B	6	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	109	71	2,059	384	103	29
3C	18	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,090	0	2,674	315	548	66
3D	5	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	309	7	1,569	1,208	238	46
3E	4	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	138	0	2,203	943	30	27
3F	9	9	0	1	0	0	0	0	548	0	1,407	883	82	10
3G	20	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	3,020	1,113	84	59
4A	24	10	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1,779	1,069	98	17
4B	24	22	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	3,511	2,081	164	11
4C	39	30	0	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	3,897	330	62	14
4D	47	37	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	4,866	517	27	1
5A	27	43	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	239	4,343	3,173	85	367
5B	41	65	1	5	8	2	3	2	0	0	2,758	1,318	96	8
5C	75	91	18	28	9	9	16	1	0	0	5,235	118	9	1
6A	80	61	17	69	10	28	27	5	0	5	6,529	378	30	6
6B	70	59	11	18	6	11	9	4	9	14	5,947	231	172	41
6C	50	43	9	7	5	8	5	0	0	59	2,237	981	98	76
7A	6	17	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	350	896	45	8
7B	20	24	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	795	1,868	2,041	425	41
7C	23	30	2	9	8	7	14	4	0	0	1,159	1,335	199	112
7D	13	19	0	4	3	1	1	0	0	0	651	1,418	169	20
7E	19	16	0	3	0	2	2	3	0	0	513	1,872	278	57
7F	17	34	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	83	143	841	43	4
8A	20	38	3	8	3	6	6	2	0	0	624	764	54	11
8B	39	41	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	56	945	29	0
8C	25	33	1	9	0	1	2	0	0	28	224	600	67	131
8D	37	46	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	218	1,480	97	22
8X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Total	1,234	1,214	121	273	95	124	154	45	3,434	2,378	78,944	28,468	4,607	1,341

1. Fires on Real Property: Only fires with an estimated damage of at least \$50 are recorded. Fires are classified as accidental, incendiary, suspected incendiary or undetermined.

2. Condemnations: Structures may have more than one type of condemnation action taken against them in any particular year. Some cancellations and razings may be for condemnations issued the previous year. Can.(cancelled) includes condemnations subsequently withdrawn, building repaired and habitable, and building rendered sanitary but not habitable. Iss. = Issued.

3. Year Structure Built: A few lots have more than one structure per lot. This field counts only one structure per lot, that structure having the highest assessed improvement value.

4. Vertical structures have four or more floors; Horizontal structures have three or less floors, most being single family structures.

SOURCE: MAGIS System, DC Government

Land Ownership for Improved and Vacant Land in Acres by ANC, FY 1976 and FY 1979

ANC	Total		Taxable		Private Tax Exempt		D.C.		Federal	
	Improved	Vacant	Improved	Vacant	Improved	Vacant	Improved	Vacant	Improved	Vacant
	1976	1979	1976	1979	1976	1979	1976	1979	1976	1979
1A	227.2	235.9	18.9	11.6	199.5	208.4	14.4	7.8	7.0	6.9
1B	344.1	439.7	168.5	72.8	223.8	225.8	40.5	32.7	74.0	85.5
1C	169.6	186.3	36.8	20.3	152.2	159.6	20.1	11.8	5.3	6.6
1D	74.2	87.9	26.9	13.4	49.2	51.0	5.5	2.7	24.1	27.8
1E	106.6	109.2	15.9	13.3	98.4	99.0	5.5	2.9	3.9	3.9
2A	398.9	406.5	120.7	111.6	102.5	100.1	15.3	16.7	45.9	50.4
2B	200.2	205.4	39.0	35.8	170.7	173.7	18.5	16.3	20.4	22.3
2C	721.0	763.6	255.4	218.9	430.2	453.3	159.2	135.2	33.6	36.0
2D	1,338.0	1,357.9	232.0	218.4	257.1	262.5	94.1	82.5	15.0	13.3
3A	612.3	626.6	122.3	105.6	226.8	230.8	30.3	25.7	168.6	171.1
3B	449.9	433.6	240.6	241.1	239.2	218.7	83.7	84.2	6.9	6.9
3C	802.3	840.6	155.9	119.7	469.3	480.5	42.0	34.8	149.1	147.8
3D	1,231.0	1,243.5	296.1	300.3	682.0	686.0	172.1	171.3	128.9	137.5
3E	539.6	533.7	148.1	154.2	421.4	420.0	31.1	33.4	63.5	63.0
3F	783.0	1,007.6	351.4	127.7	439.2	429.5	47.5	40.9	91.3	107.9
3G	687.8	1,307.5	770.1	150.2	612.3	614.4	44.6	42.9	67.1	70.4
4A	813.1	970.7	245.9	87.8	458.9	454.3	27.4	24.4	19.2	17.3
4B	621.9	631.6	158.5	148.8	565.7	569.3	45.8	34.7	18.5	24.6
4C	572.9	685.1	213.1	102.3	401.1	400.5	18.7	19.0	25.6	27.3
4D	957.8	953.5	276.7	280.5	338.2	340.4	22.7	44.6	262.5	256.3
5A	1,138.8	1,237.9	745.0	633.3	901.9	938.1	145.3	147.3	188.1	184.6
5B	1,301.1	1,539.7	618.2	379.5	600.8	586.8	166.7	150.0	77.9	93.5
5C	547.7	554.8	116.5	109.9	333.3	338.0	50.5	46.7	130.6	132.9
6A	489.6	549.6	196.3	116.9	278.4	282.2	23.6	19.4	10.0	10.5
6B	390.9	510.8	273.8	154.5	274.4	278.7	25.4	22.0	19.9	20.3
6C	553.5	789.3	601.9	366.2	335.0	347.3	110.6	99.9	24.8	21.2
7A	260.5	427.8	568.2	403.3	222.8	220.9	65.3	62.4	1.3	1.9
7B	543.0	556.4	228.4	215.8	499.3	508.6	78.4	69.6	11.9	13.1
7C	339.5	317.6	117.7	137.6	257.7	238.3	81.2	97.2	5.6	5.6
7D	280.4	264.2	116.6	132.9	226.7	214.4	26.4	37.7	8.5	9.1
7E	333.0	341.6	85.9	77.2	262.2	260.6	43.9	46.0	7.3	7.1
7F	400.5	415.5	239.4	224.4	120.0	122.4	11.2	8.7	24.9	24.9
8A	612.6	603.8	209.0	217.5	189.0	181.9	53.0	60.4	8.1	7.9
8B	279.6	285.2	134.6	126.9	194.8	197.0	13.7	11.2	18.6	18.6
8C	299.2	311.1	210.5	198.7	148.6	167.1	40.0	33.8	19.5	17.4
8D	391.5	559.5	415.9	248.4	322.7	331.2	27.3	29.2	14.6	9.5
8X	917.7	801.4	281.2	395.6	.7	.7	14.8	14.8	.0	.0

SOURCE: MAGIS System, DC Government

Weather Report

Labor strife in space

DAVID ARMSTRONG

Remember a few years back, when solar energy advocates claimed the only reason solar power wasn't already here was because the corporations didn't own the sun? Well, forget it. Megacorporations are moving into solar power with patents and prototypes to convert the sun's rays to electricity. They've even got designs for energy-producing space colonies on the drawing boards. And if the former earthlings who live in the space colonies should get uppity. . . well, the government and the corporations have plans for them, too.

That's the gist of a recent report by the Rand Corporation, the famous think-tank, entitled "The Economics of Strikes and Revolts During Early Space Colonization." The 20-page study provides a fascinating glimpse of high-powered plans for generating solar energy with orbiting satellite power stations -- and making sure the carefully selected colonists that operate the stations don't get out of line.

Contrary to the dreams of whole-earth, small-is-beautiful enthusiasts, SPSs would be part of huge, orbiting colonies, holding as many as 10,000 workers and their dependents, that would beam the sun's rays to earth. A program costing between \$50 billion and \$200 billion would be required to put them up there-- money that would come out of our tax dollars. Once the SPSs were completed, they would be sold to private corporations to operate at a profit. No funky backyard solar collectors, these. "The SPS-producing industry," Rand writer Mark M. Hopkins acknowledges, "is very capital intensive."

Hopkins recommends that only "pro-space idealists" be allowed to live in the new artificial habitats on a long-term basis. Even space enthusiasts may get restless, though, he concedes. For example, they may well develop different cultural values than the "American Earthfolk" who run the show from the ground. And, despite the high wages paid to worker-colonists to lure them on high, they might, in time, come to see earthly authorities as "space imperialists" reaping the benefits of their work while providing less than heavenly returns. That could cause real trouble.

Like strikes. What would earthling managers do if the colonists seized the means of production up yonder and cut off the power? That's where the Rand study really gets interesting.

Unfortunately for the utilities, only highly skilled workers could operate the sophisticated equipment in SPSs. "This provides insurance against attempts to break the union by hiring non-union workers during a prolonged strike," Hopkins allows.

Of course, the United States could simply nuke the troublesome buggers. That would end the strike; but it would permanently cut off supplies of badly needed solar power, too. Better to try other means of persuasion, the Rand savant reasons, that would combine the carrot and the stick.

A Tax on Air

First, and most prosaically, strikers could simply be fired. Presumably, there wouldn't be any other kind of work on a SPS, so the discharged workers would literally have to come down to earth. Then, too, the colonists could be required to pay rent on the habitat out of their strike funds. Failing that, the government could make things even tougher.

For example, it could tax air. "The government. . . could decide to tax such goods as air," Hopkins suggests matter-of-factly. "This would have a substantial negative effect on the finances of the colonists." No doubt. And it might do more than that. It might get them fighting mad. A revolution was sparked 200 years ago by a tax on tea.

The Rand Corporation, it turns out, has given this matter serious thought. If tempers reach the boiling point, Hopkins writes, "independence is the most promising proposal." Unlike King George,

Uncle Sam could set the colonies free -- provided they waited until additional, presumably unfree, colonies could be put into orbit; provided they sell us their energy at a price determined and regulated by the US government; and provided the former colonies accept US military "protection," which, notes Hopkins, "would be easy to arrange."

That would put an end to the labor strife up there and short-circuit any potential OPEC of the sky. Everyone would be happy: American Earthfolk, with their ceaselessly humming blow-driers, and the new space-nations whirling merrily around the globe, free at last. Everyone, that is, except whole-earth visionaries, who thought that solar power meant appropriate technology.

America's prisons: black, latino, tense

JOSEPH KELLY & FRANK VIVIANO

Two statistical milestones were passed by US prisons between 1975 and 1980. For the first time in the nation's history, the incarcerated population exceeded 300,000, marking a fifty percent increase in the total number of prisoners in just five years. Also for the first time in US history, the non-white prison population became a substantial majority.

Today, 55 percent of the men and women behind bars in the United States are black, hispanic or indian. The consequences may be social dynamite. The recent bloody uprising in New Mexico's state penitentiary is viewed by some as the opening salvo in what could be a decade of Third World revolts inside US prisons. Since then, riots have erupted in New Jersey and Indiana.

"Tensions within the system are building rapidly," concluded a California Bar Association study which found five state penitentiaries "unfit for human habitation." The study warned "that explosions comparable to what occurred at Attica in New York can be anticipated."

Nationally, blacks are put into prison at a rate eight times that of whites, according to a survey completed last summer by the National Institute of Corrections, part of the Federal Bureau of Prisons. In New York and California, nearly 50 of every 10,000 black citizens are imprisoned, which is some ten times the rate for whites.

In states with large hispanic populations, the pattern is repeated. Chicanos are three times as likely as whites to be incarcerated in California, and four times as likely in New Mexico. The imprisonment rate for Puerto Ricans in New York is eight times the state-wide average.

Compared to other western nations, white incarceration statistics in the US are not unusual. But because of its extraordinary number of blacks and hispanics, America's inmate population is proportionately the third largest in the world -- surpassed only by the Soviet Union and South Africa.

Why this appalling imbalance? The reasons begin with economics. After dropping 28 percent in the sixties, the number of blacks officially classified as poor began growing once again in the seventies. The group most severely hit by the combination of inflation and unemployment -- young black men -- is also the one most responsible for the large increase in the prison population. In 1973, criminologist Erik Olin Wright estimated that 25 to 30 percent of black men in their early twenties will spend time in prison. The rate for white men in that same age group is approximately seven percent.

But, maintains criminologist Michael Hindelang, "Too many people for too long have said that the only thing that accounts for the higher arrest rate of blacks is discrimination." Hindelang believes that blacks simply commit more offenses -- and he has completed a study of more than eight million incidents of robbery, rape and assault which them to be disproportionately involved in nearly all categories of personal crime.

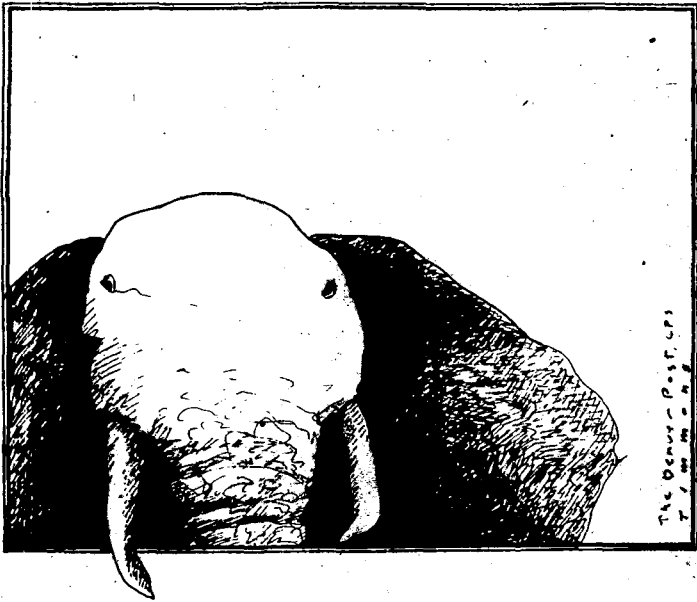
Others claim discrimination is central to that very problem.

The arms race costs the world \$1 million a minute, according to UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim. A report from the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute also indicates that world military spending will exceed \$500 billion in 1980. NATO and Warsaw Pact nations accounted for 70 percent of the military spending, while only 15 percent came from Third World nations.

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The bathroom in Richard Nixon's new office in New York is being remodeled by the Karma Construction Company. Its motto is "We build mantra-filled walls."

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"Crime is a matter of opportunity," observes William Nagel, a former prison official who heads the American Foundation Institute of Corrections. "Bankers and people with large expense accounts do not commit street crimes. The opportunity for blacks in crime is more limited and they commit ones for which they are more likely to be prosecuted, convicted and sent to jail."

"There's a greater likelihood that you'll go to prison if you have a juvenile record," adds Michigan State Appellate Defender Jim Newhard. "And thanks to the economic and social problems which cause their families to deteriorate around them, many young blacks get into trouble when they are kids. Later on they simply graduate into the felony system. When they become adults, they are apt to be written off as unsalvageable, given harsh sentences, and put on the shelf in prison."

Many studies support Newhard's charge. In Georgia, the number of blacks serving more than 30 years is more than double the number of whites. An analysis of sentence lengths in Michigan last year showed that in most categories of offenses, blacks consistently received longer sentences. A survey of six southern states turned up evidence of similar sentencing differences.

Moreover, reports Detroit criminal attorney Neil Bush -- whose firm fought cases related to the Attica revolt all the way to the Supreme Court -- judges in rural districts often send whites to county jail, rather than to state prisons. "They know the state penitentiary is full of black inmates, and they are afraid to send whites there."

Half of the defendants convicted of felonies in New York City wind up in prison -- almost twice as many as those convicted of similar crimes in upstate, rural or suburban areas. As a result, the prison population remains urban -- which means black, hispanic and poor.

According to Newhard, the same problems which mean stiff sentences for non-whites reduce their chances for early release. "Parole boards ask whether or not an applicant was raised in a fatherless home, if he had a job, a stable marriage or a marketable skill. From beginning to end, the criminal justice system favors articulate, well-educated, well-groomed and white defendants."

Other factors in the growth of the non-white prison population include the effects of the Omnibus Crime Control Act of 1968, and new mandatory or determinate sentencing laws, which have been passed in 41 states. All of these measures have been aimed at street crimes which more frequently involve non-white Americans.

The combined weight of imprisonment and the inequitable conditions which bring non-whites into it, and keep them there longer, serves to highlight their differences with white America. For the quarter of all black men who taste life in a penitentiary, for instance, the experience of being shut away in a cage which appears to be maintained especially for blacks will be part of a common education.

Paul Krassner predicts that. . .

- A group of rebellious Chinese teenagers will borrow their parents' cooking pots and form a punk wok band. They will protest the filming of a Charlie Chan remake with a new organization, Wok Against Wacism.
- Edmund Muskie will put LSD into Jimmy Carter's drink so that the President makes a fool of himself at his next press conference. Nobody will notice the difference.
- The 1980 presidential election will be thrown into the House of Representatives, which will reject Carter, Reagan and Anderson, placing Barry Commoner into the White House. However, before the inauguration, a secret organization, Born-Again for Tri-Lateralism, will bring about several natural disasters as an excuse for martial law.
- William Shockley will win a second Nobel Prize, for inventing the spermsicle -- frozen semen on a stick guaranteed to raise your IQ at least twenty points.
- Thousands of Cuban refugees will be transferred north to empty homes in the Love Canal Area.
- A deoderant company will come out with a new jelly that seals the pores in your armpits for a full week.
- During the Democratic convention in New York, nitrous oxide will be released into the main hall.
- Geologists will claim that the Mount St. Helens eruptions were brought about by underground nuclear testing.
- Feminists will protest the sexism of The Empire Strikes Back by refusing to sleep with any male who sees the movie.
- It will be learned that the reason the Food and Nutrition Board concluded that there is no reason to restrict the intake of cholesterol, claiming it has no effect on coronary heart disease, was because their researchers were also on the payroll of a new fast food chain, called Fat-in-the Box.

The lesson it offers is reinforced by signs of unfair treatment outside of the prison walls: segregated residential housing patterns, 65 percent unemployment among black youth in the cities, schools which track non-white Americans into guaranteed failure.

The lesson, ultimately, is that the non-white world is a separate and unequal world, and it is most instructive in the picture of a white-dominated legal structure creating a primarily Third World prison population.

"We don't do it to our own people, we do it to other people," observes Frank Dunbaugh, a white Maryland civil rights attorney. Prison isn't there to rehabilitate, it's there to hold in check the tensions which society finds threatening.

[C]PNS

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Gulf & Western Industries has come up with a new electric battery system that could put electric cars on the road en masse as soon as 1984.

The battery system is capable of taking four passengers on a 200-mile ride at 55 mph before recharging, and at one-third the cost of a conventional gasoline engine.

The 60-cell electric motor would require six to eight hours to recharge, and would have an operating cost of 2.3 cents per mile, compared to 6.5 cents per mile for a conventional gasoline engine.

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ZIPPY

"CAREER MOVES"

©1980 BILL GRIFFITH



Weather Report

CHILDCARE LEAVES AT LABOR

Employees of the Labor Department - female and male -- will soon be eligible for child-rearing leaves of up to two years. The arrangement is the result of negotiations between the department and the American Federation of Government Employees which represents about two-thirds of Labor's workers. Most of the two-year leaves will be without pay, but employees taking leaves will be guaranteed their old jobs or comparable ones when they return. Previously, the department gave women six months of unpaid maternity leave and men one month.

ANTI-NUKE HARASSMENT

The Campaign for Political Rights has begun an effort to uncover any and all documents being held by the federal government on anti-nuclear activists in the US. The Campaign says it suspects that government agencies have been spying on, and in some cases harassing, the activists. Much is now known about how local police and private nuclear companies gather information. What is not known, says CPR, is how much the feds are involved. The Campaign is urging anyone involved in anti-nuclear work who suspects they are under surveillance by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, the Department of Energy or the FBI, to write the organizations requesting their personal or organizational files under the Freedom of Information Act. The group

says it will assist activists in preparing requests. You can write CPR at 201 Mass. Ave. NE, DC 20002.

THE VIEW FROM THE TOP

It's no secret that corporate executives disagree with the general public on many issues, but now a poll commissioned by an insurance conglomerate discloses just how startling split is between corporate America and the rest of the nation's citizens. The Louis Harris Poll interviewed executives at 1506 of the nation's largest companies. It also questioned a representative group of 1500 citizens and compared their attitudes. The study found that while 60 percent of the executives said they believe that life is safer or just as safe as it was 20 years ago, 78 percent of the general public said they feel more threatened by modern life today than they felt in 1960. Only 28 percent of the executives thought that public fears about safety were realistic.

In addition the poll found that 53 percent of the corporate heads said they believe that "society must attempt to place an economic value on human life." Harris pollster Gary Nelson said, "We didn't even attempt to ask that question to the public at large. The response would have been overwhelmingly 'No.'"

And on the subject of nuclear power, 57 percent of the public said they wanted a temporary ban on all nuclear power plant construction, compared to only 12 percent of the companies' executives.

CO LIMITS?

The US Selective Service System is reportedly expecting up to half the people required to register for the draft to file for conscientious objector status. According to The East-West Journal, a Selective Service report recommends "stringent measures" to deal with the expected large numbers of draft resisters. The publica-

tion says that the report recommends either doing away with the status of conscientious objector all together; or at least restricting it to members of established religious sects that specifically prohibit participation in military service. The report is also said to recommend that those who are granted CO status be severely taxed "in lieu of military service." Such a tax might include an income levy that would amount to a virtual forfeiture of all income over \$5000 per year for a period of anywhere from five to 25 years.

NUKE VOTES COMING UP

Critical Mass Journal reports that at least six states are planning to have atomic initiatives on their ballots in 1980. A Maine initiative calls for a shut down of the Maine Yankee nuclear plant and comes up for a vote on September 24. In South Dakota, where there are currently no nuclear plants, an initiative would ban them in the future. There are four different initiatives on the ballot in Oregon and in Arkansas, Missouri, and Washington, activists are still gathering signatures for petitions to put anti-nuclear measures on the ballot.

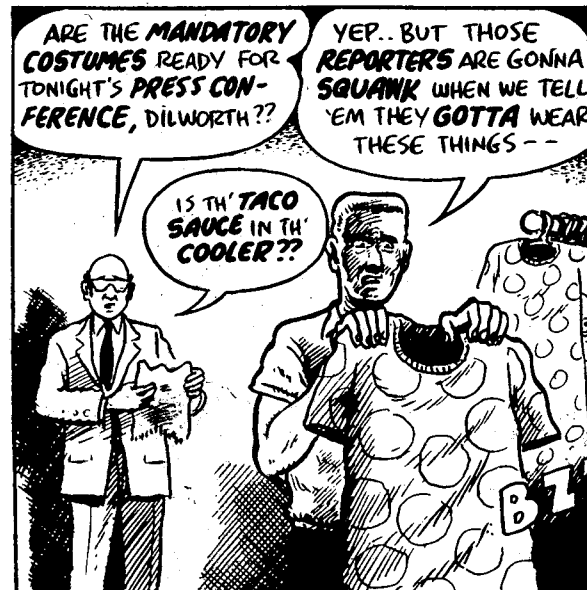
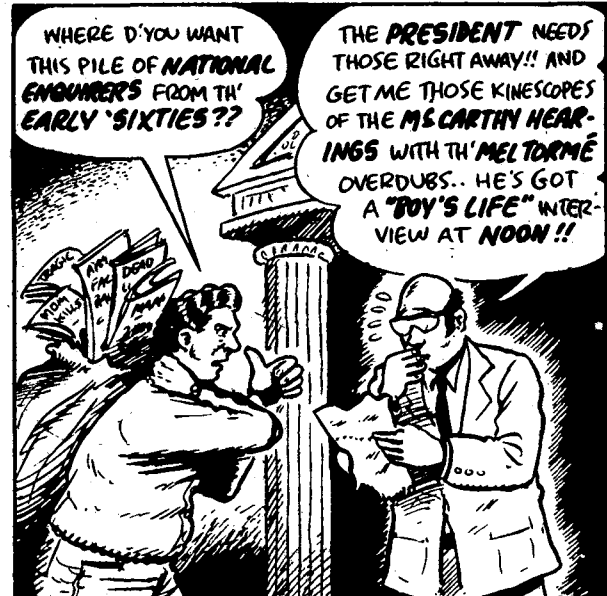
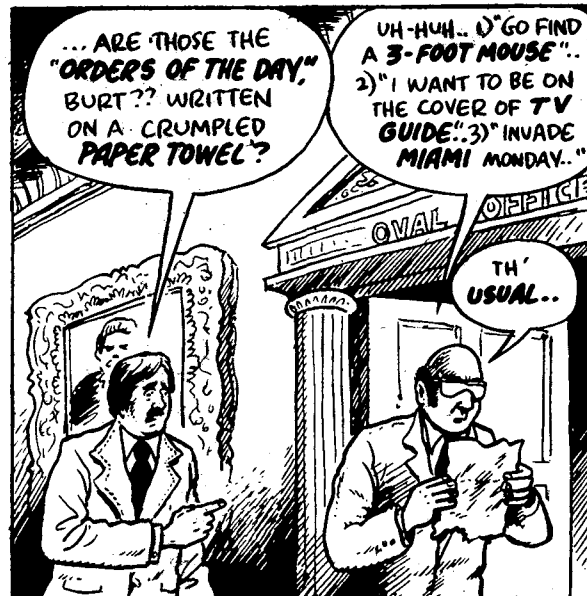
SOLAR IN THE SHADE

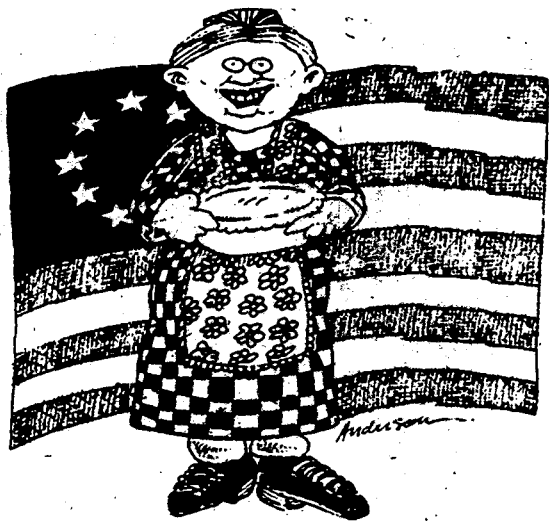
A confidential memo obtained by the Solar Lobby belies the US Energy Department's pronouncements that it wants to increase spending on solar energy projects. The memo, from Energy Secretary Charles Duncan indicates that by 1986 the department will be spending only 19 percent of its budget on solar compared to the 26 percent projected for the fiscal 1981 budget. Meanwhile the proportion for nuclear and fossil fuels will jump from 32 percent to 36 percent. The department's future budget plans also include \$805 million for a breeder reactor.

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PRESIDENT ZIPPY

OR: Dream of the Media-Soaked Pinhead





Apple Pie

• Here's a note from the wonderful world of higher education. The new chairman of the Harvard Department of Architecture is Henry N. Cobb, a founding partner in the New York firm of IM Pei & Partners. According to an announcement from Harvard, "Completed projects for which Cobb has been principally responsible include. . . the John Hancock Tower in Boston."

• The folks at Mattel have come up with the ultimate electronic toy. It's a horse-race analyzer that, with the aid of a 32-button microcomputer is meant to help the user pick the winners. Early tests at Mattel indicated an overall net return of 15-16% on all money bet. The Wall Street Journal reports that an independent testing concern has found that in tracking 1000 races, one of the analyzer's three highest-rated horses finished in the top three ninety percent of the time. Mattel will start marketing this device in the fall for around \$100.

• Maine's Bureau of Civil Emergency Preparedness has dropped the idea of having restaurant placemats show the quickest evacuation routes away from Maine Yankee, the state's only nuclear plant. The scheme was thought up after the Three Mile Island accident. Restaurant, hotel and campsite owners said they thought the plan might tend to discourage the tourist business and that they would rather stick to pictures of lobsters. Civil defense chief Lionel Cote, now admits, "I'm not sure we'd support that idea any longer. It is a bit extreme."

• The state of Florida's biggest power company and the federal government are jointly studying the feasibility of burning marijuana instead of oil to generate electricity. According to the Chicago Tribune, the government estimates that experimental "grassohol" could save one barrel of oil for every 1000 pounds of the weed burned as fuel. The Florida Power and Light Company, which is participating with the Drug Enforcement Administration in the study says "basically, it would be cost-free." Law enforcement officials say that marijuana is in abundant supply in parts of Florida where tons are being seized almost daily from major smugglers. They add that a final decision has not yet been made.

• The city council of Nampa, Idaho, has voted unanimously to draw up an ordinance banning worm hunting at a local cemetery. The move came after complaints of an unidentified man using an electrical prod to shock worms to the surface in the vicinity of the graves.

• A new publication has surfaced just for chocolate lovers. Called Chocolate News, it even uses chocolate-scented type. You can find them at PO Box 5090, FDR Station, NYC NY 10022.

• Our government has gotten so large that it's hard to keep track of all the wonderful things it is doing. For example, the Department of Energy is hard at work with the Pentagon trying to figure out ways of providing power for the MX missile system using renewable energy sources.

The Silver Strand Systems Inc. is going to conduct a five-day training conference for U. S. Army chaplains. Negotiations are underway with New York University for a contract having to do with "proprietary super slurper materials." And Arthur D. Little Inc. has gotten a contract for the improvement of the MK 54 Finger "so as to extend its storage life."

If you want to get in on the fun, you might apply to become the Smokey Bear Licensing and Merchandising Agent. Annual royalties are "\$150,000 plus, dependent on level of effort." The government also wants an agent for Woodsy Owl, but that's only worth \$30,000 a year.

• A Vietnam veteran from Mendon, Michigan, has beaten a drunk driving charge by convincing the jury he was under the influence of Agent Orange. His attorney calls it "a great landmark case."

• Without doubt the cheeriest news of the month, strangely underplayed by the press, is that mooshi pork may well prevent heart disease. Actually, it's the black tree fungus -- that rubbery stuff -- that seems to turn the trick so you can get the same benefit from hot bean curd as well.

A researcher at the University of Minnesota Medical School discovered the possible benefits of the fungus after an experimental patient returning from a Chinese meal gave some blood which failed to clot normally. The investigator, Dr. Dale E. Hammerschmidt, found out that his subject has been eating Szechuan hot bean curd. He got the chef to cook up some more, sent the subject and three lab assistants back for it and -- in good scientific fashion -- dispatched a control group to eat sweet and sour pork. Subsequent tests led Hammerschmidt to the conclusion that the fungus had been responsible for the slow clotting and he suggests this may be one reason why the Chinese have less heart disease than westerners.

And now the bad news: the subject who started the whole inquiry bled for three days after having his tooth pulled. The moral seems to be: if you want to prevent a heart attack eat mooshi pork. On the other hand, it may not be advisable to go to the dentist or have an automobile accident following a Szechuan meal.

• Ronald Reagan fans may be able to watch Reagan's old movies on television, even during the presidential campaign this fall. TV reruns of movies featuring actors currently running for office are usually banned from the airwaves during a campaign. However, California Congressman Henry Waxman has introduced a bill that would exempt actor-candidates from the equal-time ruling for broadcasting. So maybe we'll get to see "Bedtime for Bonzo" after all.

• Jerry Rubin now admits he was 31 years old when he coined the expression, "Never trust anyone over 30." Rubin, addressing a Jaycees convention in Cleveland, says that times have changed and now he advises people never to trust anyone under 30: "You know how conservative young people are these days."

• The thought for the month comes from Dr. Gary Morrow of the University of Rochester Medical Center. Speaking of incomprehensible medical forms, Morrow stated, "Polysyllabic utterances and parsimonious pontification may be permissible with prestigious peers, but be perceived as puzzling poppycock by other people."

• A new group has been formed to fight "overcriminalization." The National Coalition to Legalize Freedom claims that laws against things like smoking pot, defacing a ten dollar bill, private delivery of a first class letter and eating kangaroo meat infringe on peoples' rights. The group blames conservatives for creating victimless crimes and the liberals for creating punishments without crimes e.g. taxes, inflation, involuntary commitment.



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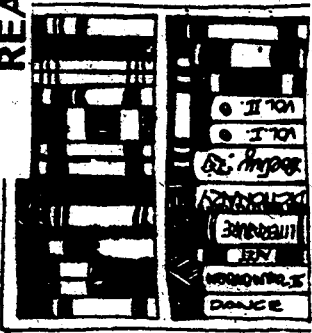


★ HUNDREDS OF
ACTIVIST ORGANIZATIONS
★ HUNDREDS OF ALTERNATIVE
MEDIA

After a three year hiatus, the Gazette has revived its National Action Guide. This listing provides the names and addresses of hundreds of national activist organizations plus a list of alternative media around the country. For a copy send \$3 to DC Gazette, 1739 Conn. Ave. NW, DC 20009. Just ask for NAG.

BASIC DECENTRALIST READING LIST

[Reprinted from
Green Revolution]



Decentralization is not a new social prescription, nor is it confined to a handful of authors. Several hundred books, at the very least, could be identified collectively as "decentralist", although the main focus might be on disparate topics such as small communities, family farms, organic agriculture, appropriate technology, ecological imperatives, neighborhood self-help, co-operatives, or spiritual development.

Among this great and growing number of books, which are the most important? Which are the classics that anyone interested in decentralization should know of? And where should beginners begin?

The decentralist view is not simply a development of the 1970s, although the literature has grown substantially in this decade. To stress this important point, two "top ten" listings are offered: the first devoted to books published before 1970, and the second post-1970 books. Both listings are provisional, and we welcome suggestions of important books that ought to be considered for any revised basic list. Please remember, though, that there are many good books, and an introductory list must make some difficult choices.

A longer unselected list of 82 books and 15 periodicals — "A Decentralist Bookshelf" by John McClaughry (January, 1978) — is available from the Institute for Liberty and Community, Concord, VT 05824, if you enclose a self-addressed stamped envelope. For current information on new decentralist books and articles (as well as other futures-relevant literature), subscribe to *Future Survey* (edited by Michael Marien), a monthly abstract of literature on trends and ideas about the future (\$24 annually from World Future Society, 4916 St. Elmo Ave./Bethesda, Washington, D.C. 20014, as well as to the School of Living's *Green Revolution*, P.O. Box 3233, York, Pa. 17402 — the Whole Earth Catalog calls it "the grandmother of the alternative press movement."

Pre-1970 Decentralist Books

AGAR, Herbert. *Land Of The Free*. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1935. On the basic choice between American culture (the Jeffersonian ideal of self-government, equality, freedom, humanity) and the debased form of the civilization of the West which resembles Hamiltonian plutocracy.

AGAR, Herbert, and TATE, Allen (editors). *Who Owns America? A New Declaration of Independence*. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1936. 342 pp. Essays on the corporate state, small farms, the role of private property, and the Jeffersonian ideal.

BÉLLOC, Hilaire. *The Servile State*. London: T.N. Foulis, 1912. (New paperback edition available for \$2.00 from Liberty Press, 7440 N. Shadeland Ave., Indianapolis, Indiana.) On the instabilities of capitalism which lead to pressure for collectivist solutions and inadvertently to the servile state. Also see *The Distribution of Property* (Sheed & Ward, 1936).

BORSODI, Ralph. *Seventeen Problems of Man and Society*. Anand, India: Charotar Book Stall, 1968. 595 p. \$10.00. (Available from School of Living). Borsodi's most encyclopedic work, setting forth a complete problem-centered philosophy.

BORSODI, Ralph. *This Ugly Civilization*. NY: Simon & Schuster, 1929; Philadelphia: Porcupine Press, 1975. 468 p. \$15.00 (Available from School of Living). An indictment of our factory-dominated civilization, advocating the conquest of comfort via true organic homesteads. Also see *Prosperity and Security* (Harper & Row, 1939) which outlines a foundation for a holistic economics that would recognize homestead production.

CHESTERSTON, G.K. *The Outline of Sanity*. NY: Dodd Mead, 1927. 259 pp. Famous British essayist decries the standardization of the world by State Socialism and Big Business, attacks the notion of the leisure state, and advocates more peasants, small shops, and private property owners.

GEORGE, Henry. *Progress and Poverty*. 1879. 540 pp. Abridged edition (Robert Schalkenbach Foundation), 1953; 1975. 238 pp. (Available from School of Living). An economic classic viewing private ownership of land as the cause of centralized wealth, and advocating a single tax on the value of land and other natural resources while abolishing all other taxes. For a modern appreciation, see David Hagood, "Progress and Poverty Continued", *The New Republic*, May 12, 1979, p. 21-23.

GOODMAN, Paul. *People or Personnel: Decentralizing the Mixed System*. NY: Random House, 1965. 247 pp. On the need for decentralization in industry, culture, government, and agriculture, so as to enable more independent action and overcome powerlessness. Also see *New Reformation* (Random House, 1970).

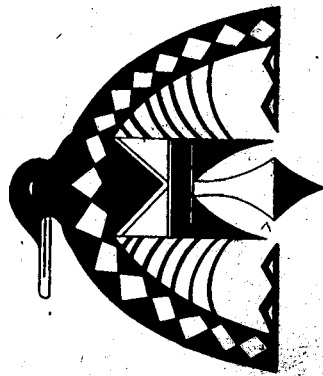
KOHR, Leopold. *The Breakdown of Nations*. NY: Rinehart, 1957; E.P. Dutton, 1978 - (foreword by Kirkpatrick Sale). 250 pp. \$4.95 paperback. A unified political philosophy centering in the theory of size: that the one cause behind all forms of social misery is bigness. Also see *The Overdeveloped Nations* (Schocken, 1978).



KROPOTKIN, Peter. *Fields, Factories, and Workshops*. London, 1899; revised and enlarged edition, 1913. Harper Torchbook edition, 1974 (introduction by Colin Ward). Classic work by a Russian anarchist on the economy of energy required for satisfying human needs.

MORGAN, Arthur E. *The Community of the Future and the Future of Community*. Yellow Springs, Ohio: Community Service, Inc. 1957. 166 pp. Contends that the small community is a fundamental and necessary unit of society, and that the community of old can be integrated into modern societies. Also see *The Small Community* (Harper, 1942).

MUMFORD, Lewis. *The Condition of Man*. NY: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, 1944. Harvest Books edition (with new preface by author) 1973. 467 pp. \$3.95 paperback. Argues that an age of expansion is giving way to an age of equilibrium and the whole man.



Post-1970 Decentralist Books

BERRY, Wendell. *The Unsettling of America: Culture and Agriculture*. San Francisco: Sierra Club Books, 1977. 228 pp. \$9.95; NY: Avon Books, 1978. \$4.95 paperback. Poet/farmer indicts large-scale mechanized agriculture and the land-grant colleges that support agribusiness.

BURNS, Scott. *Home, Inc.* NY: Doubleday, 1975. Republished as *The Household Economy*, Boston: Beacon Press, 1977. 252 pp. \$4.95 paperback. On the virtues of household production, which is not presently counted as part of our Gross National Product.

DAVIS, W. Jackson. *The Seventh Year: Industrial Civilization in Transition*. NY: W.W. Norton, May, 1979. 296 pp. \$18.95; \$5.95 paperback. Industrial civilization has entered the seventh year of plenty: for more than two centuries, we have borrowed on credit from nature, and an enormous debt is now due. This will force a new social order of decentralized agriculture and small intentional communities, and a redefinition of human relationships with nature.

GOODSMITH, Edward, et al. *A Blueprint For Survival*. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1972. 173 pp. First appearing as the January 1972 issue of the *Ecologist* magazine, this systemic view of ecosystems and the principal conditions of a stable society includes a statement of support by 37 leading scholars and scientists.

HENDERSON, Hazel. *Creating Alternative Futures: The End of Economics*. NY: Berkley Windhover, 1978. 403 pp. \$4.95 paperback. Collected essays on topics such as the limits of traditional economics, the entropic state, the great economic transition, and the emerging counter-economy.

HESS, Karl. *Community Technology*. NY: Harper & Row, March, 1979. 107 pp. \$7.95; \$2.95 paperback. Report on community self-help in the Adams-Morgan section of Washington, D.C., why it didn't thrive, and what must be done to enable sustained community self-sufficiency. Also see *Dear America* (Morrow, 1976).

ILLICH, Ivan. *Tools for Conviviality*. NY: Harper & Row, 1973. 110 pp. \$5.95. As an alternative to technocratic disaster, advocates an inversion of the present structure of tools so that people can work with high and independent efficiency and recover the balance of life.

ROBERTSON, James. *The Sane Alternative: Signposts to a Self-Fulfilling Future*. London: James Robertson (7 St. Ann's Villas, London W11 4RU), 1978. 151 pp. \$5.00 paperback. On the turning point away from a hyper-expansionist future toward a sane, humane, and ecological future, as well as associated shifts in paradigms of wealth, work, and growth. Also see *Power, Money & Sex* (Marion Boyars, 1976).

ROSZAK, Theodore. *Person/Planet: The Creative Disintegration of Industrial Society*. NY: Anchor Press/Doubleday, 1978. 347 pp. \$10.95. The needs of the planet and the needs of the person are seen as one, with extensive comments on the personal scale of life in home, school, work and cities. Also see *The Making of a Counter Culture* (Doubleday, 1969) and *Where The Wasteland Ends* (Doubleday, 1972).

SATIN, Mark. *New Age Politics: Healing Self and Society. The Emerging New Alternative to Marxism and Liberalism*. West Vancouver, B.C.: Whitecap Books, May, 1978. 240 pp. \$2.95 paperback. (Revised edition to be published in N.Y. by Delta books in November, 1979.) On the six-sided prison, the trans-material worldview, and new age ethics and economics.

SCHUMACHER, E.F. *Good Work*. NY: Harper & Row, June, 1979. 223 pp. \$9.95. Further thoughts on human-scale technology and appropriate forms of ownership and action by the late author of *Small Is Beautiful* (Harper & Row, 1973).

THOMPSON, William Irwin. *Darkness and Scattered Light: Four Talks on the Future*. NY: Doubleday/Anchor, 1978. 189 pp. \$3.95 paperback. On the dead ideas that support our waning industrial civilization, the contemplative community as the new basic unit of production, and the meta-industrial village.

— prepared by Michael Marien



Chuck Stone

Diogenes would have extinguished his lantern and gone home smiling. More than an honest man, an honest politician. Smack dab in the middle of a taping, Barry Commoner, Citizens Party candidate for president, said,

"Oh, I don't expect to be elected.

"The Citizens Party draws a parallel to the Republican Party in 1864. It took them six years to put a candidate in the White House." He smiled confidently, "Of course, we expect to do it sooner."

His 1980 running mate is LaDonna Harris, a full-blooded Comanche Indian and president of Americans for Indian Opportunity.

A physical charisma immediately sets him apart from other candidates. Black unruly eyebrows, horn-rimmed glasses, a hawklike nose and white mane that sweeps up and wraps his head like a prophetic crown.

The 62-year-old Commoner is a distinguished scholar. Biologist, environmentalist and nuclear expert, he made Time magazine's cover in 1970 as "The Paul Revere of Ecology."

But he is shunning academia's ivory tower for a campaign's mean streets. "I'm a politician," As he ticks off the Citizen's Party platform, he spreads his fingers for didactic emphasis.

"There would a vigorous prosecution of civil rights. The right of everyone to work. The Equal Rights Amendment. A national health service as proposed by the Dellums bill.

"We'd cut the military budget because our high percentage of military activity in the GNP is partly responsible for our low productivity, the cause of inflation. When you build a tank, it just sits there. It doesn't do anything."

Commoner, who was nominated along with Harris at a Citizens Party convention, advocates "social governance of industry."

This can mean turning over a struggling steel plant in Youngstown, Ohio, to the employees who want to buy it with the same kind of federal aid extended to Chrysler, or nationalizing the railroads.

"The railroads need rebuilding and there's no way of rebuilding the railroads without owning them," he explains.

When the ideological bogieman "socialism" is raised, Commoner calls it "social control." "Why not say social ownership?"

This is another way of equating political democracy that has given Americans freedom with an economic counterpart that can give them security which they also can control.

But the core of the Citizens Party platform calls for a strong nationwide "solar transition" and expanded gasohol production to minimize America's dependence on foreign oil.

On foreign policy, Commoner registers his sharpest break with Carter.

"The Iranians seized the hostages because they had serious grievances. The CIA had helped overthrow Iran's Mossadegh and installed the shah. If Carter had the wit, he would order the publication of those CIA documents and the hostages would be home now."

He calls the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan "totally unjustified. We ought to change our foreign policy forthwith so that the Soviet Union doesn't do that sort of thing. I'd do it by setting an example. . . that we recognize the error of our ways and back out of support for the Saudi Arabian despotism government.

He dismisses Carter, Reagan and Anderson as a kind of combination Tweedledee, Tweedledum and Tiddleywinks. "No one in the established parties is even willing to touch the basic question: shall we give the instruments of production in the US in our interest or in the interest of the people who happen to own the capital?"

Describing Anderson as "really an un-elected Carter," Commoner calls him an "un-alternative."

"I want the voters to be able to walk into the polling booth without holding their noses and being forced to vote for the lesser of the evils," he says.

With LaDonna Harris, Barry Commoner represents America tomorrow. Their Citizens Party is sailing on the wave of a bold future that can make working people proud kings and queens again instead of dispirited subjects.

If you agree -- and people like the Grey Panthers' Maggie Kuhn, Georgia state legislator Julian Bond and the Steelworkers' Ed Sadlowski hope you do -- send a letter asking for information or a contribution to:

Citizens Party
525 13th St. NW
Washington DC

It's a downpayment on the uncommonly comfortable life you always hoped you and your kids would have one day. But the one thing you can do without spending a penny is to vote for the Citizens Party in November.

The World's Best Informed Public Visits the Middle-East

ROBERT ALPERIN

I have a hunch editors on quality papers are pleased with their Middle East coverage. They chronicle the Israeli-Egyptian negotiations, Europe's flirtation with the PLO and West Bank activities. Israel, once idolized, is flayed for its settlements' policy and its allegedly rigid bargaining position. Balanced, extensive coverage has arrived.

This quiz allows you to test the quality of that coverage. Select the paper(s) that carried the following stories. The choices are The New York Times, The Washington Post, the Washington Star, all and none.

1. On November 29, 1979, the UN General Assembly explicitly criticized the Camp David agreement for the first time, saying it has "no validity" in determining the future of the Palestinians.

2. Israel denounced that vote.

3. In late January representatives of 38 Islamic countries condemned the USSR for its acts in Afghanistan.

4. The same conference also urged an intensified boycott of Egypt because of its separate peace with Israel.

5. In late March the World Muslim Congress (120 delegates from 39 nations and 8 international organizations) declared that Palestine with its "borders as recognized before the partition" was a Muslim territory and it was an "obligatory duty" to contribute to its liberation.

6. On May 3, a Saudi cabinet minister, speaking in Washington, said even if Egypt and Israel reach a West Bank autonomy agreement it would still be occupation by a colonial power.

7. On December 12, 1979, the UN General Assembly voted (111-2-31) to condemn a variety of Israeli practices including destruction of Arab houses, mass arrests and administrative detention, ill-treatment and torture of those detained and interference with religious freedom.

8. December 7, 1978, the UN General Assembly voted that any valid agreement on Palestine must include the right of national independence and self-determination and be with PLO participation. It called for a resumption of the UN-sponsored peace conference, under US and USSR chairmanship, and with PLO attendance.

9. December 14, 1977: a group of anti-apartheid resolutions includes criticism of Israel's relationship with South Africa.

10. January 24, 1979: the General Assembly (82-18-28) condemns Israel's "continuing and increasing collaboration" with South Africa.

11. Along with his letter regarding "Death of a Princess," the Saudi Ambassador provided details of "several of many possible examples" of "serious falsehoods" in the film.

§

Now the correct answers: 1: The Star 2: The Times, 3: All 4: None 5: None 6: Star (The Post covered other parts of the speech) 7: None 8: None (unless you count the Star's sentence noting the UN-endorsed plan to help the PLO found a Palestinian state. The Times ran a story on Ambassador Young attacking the UN for harming progress of the peace talks. 9: Times, Star 10: Post 11: None.

§

The media's massive Middle East coverage often ignores that most of the world views Camp David as irrelevant or malicious. Arab and Islamic objections are ignored or dismissed and belittled as "ritualistic" or "the usual." Ignoring what much of the world thinks does not help rational decision-making in which the consequences of one's decisions may be estimated.

The papers surveyed are those read and used by officials, opinion-leaders and scholars, yet readers of all three would have missed five of the stories. Their coverage serves in a significant way to focus attention and set the limits of debate and the alternatives considered.



Action Notes

• The Movement for a New Society will hold a nine-month training program in Philadelphia on non-violent social change. Starts early October. Write them at 4722 Baltimore Ave., Philadelphia Pa. 19143.

• The Campaign for Political Rights offers a packet entitled "Nuclear Power vs. Political Rights" that provides information on surveillance and harassment of anti-nuclear activists as well as a resource list. \$2 from CPR, 201 Mass. Ave. NE (316), DC 20002.

• The Caucus of Radical Engineers, Anabel Taylor Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY 14853, is compiling a list of non-violent, life-affirming jobs available in the engineering field. Job offerings are invited.

• 'Countryside Living' is a bimonthly, dealing with people and the land. Info: William K. O'Neal, 121 Ebon Road, Durham, NC 27713.

• A listing of more than 1700 projects involving renewable energy has been compiled by the Center for Renewable Resources, 1001 Conn. Ave. NW, DC 20036. 202-466-6880.

• The Homosexual Information Center at 6715 Hollywood Boulevard, (210), Los Angeles CA 90028, has compiled a report on the legality of prostitution. Although it largely deals with state law, lawyers and others dealing with this issue elsewhere may find it useful.

• 'Camping, Wandering, Living Lightly' offers free contact ads. \$2 a year from Schultz, Drawer 190, Philomath, Oregon 97370.

• The 1980 Georgist Conference will be held in New York City this fall. Info: Henry George School of Social Science, 50 E. 69th St., NYC NY 10021.

• RECON offers a catalog of radical books about peace and justice. 15 cents from RECON PO Box 14602, Philadelphia Pa. 19134.

• Non-Violent Anarchist Conference will be held August 22-24 in Southern Ontario. Write the Book Shop, 72 Rideau St., Ottawa, Canada K1N 5W9.

• "The Politics of Psychiatric Drugs" is a 25-minute slideshow available for rental or purchase from the Bay Area Committee for Alternatives to Psychiatry, 944 Market St. (701), San Francisco, CA 94102.

• The May issue of "Survival Summer News" contains an extremely well produced organizers' guide that will be useful not only to those involved in Survival Summer activities but to activists of all sorts. Advise on community forums, media, house-meetings and lots more. Info: Mobilization for Survival, 3601 Locust Walk, Phila Pa. 19104 or 944 Market St., Room 808, San Francisco, CA 94102.

• A report on Seattle's municipal compost strategy — covering citywide, community and backyard composting techniques and policies — is available from the Recycling and Resource Recovery Program, 807 Municipal Building, Seattle Wash. 98104.

• The Children's Defense Fund has published a guide for child advocates called "Where Do You Look? Whom Do You Ask? How do You Know? Information for Child Advocates." Copies are \$5.50 from CDF, 1520 New Hampshire Ave. NW, DC 20036.

• Government publications of interest:
Important Events in American Labor History 1778-1978. (029-000-00401-3) \$2.25
A Guide to Seeking Funds from CETA (029-002-000540-1) \$1.50

Food Buying Guide for Child Care Centers (001-024-00206-2) \$1.70

Building the Solar Home: Some Early Lessons Learned (023-000-00455-1) \$1.70

When ordering use stock number as well as title. Order from Superintendent of Documents, GPO, Attention: Department 50, DC 20402

• The Africa Fund has a list of over 100 publications which is available free upon request. For information write them at 198 Broadway, NYC NY 10038.

• The 1980 Chartbook of Federal Programs in Aging is an annotated directory of federal programs related to aging. Some 160 programs are listed. \$19 from Care Reports, 4865 Cordell Avenue, DC 20014.

• The Self-Help Sampler — recently published by the Office of Neighborhood Development of HUD — contains descriptions of community projects in housing rehabilitation, economic development, arts and culture, neighborhood improvement and social services. It also suggests how other communities can emulate the projects described. Available from the GPO, DC 20402. Use title and stock number 023-000-00559-0.

• The Institute for World Order (777 United Nations Plaza, NYC NY 10017) is offering awards of \$10,000, \$3000 and \$1000 to authors of published articles which, in the judge's opinion, best demonstrate the advantages of an enduring peace system to all nations and groups of people. Articles must be published between July 1 and December 31. Write them for further info.

• Anti-nuke groups in Pennsylvania have formed a coalition called the Three Mile Island Public Interest Resources Center, as well as the Three Mile Island Legal Fund. Info on both groups from 1037 Maclay St. Harrisburg, Pa. 17103.

• Survival International (USA) is a human rights organization whose purpose is to advance the human and legal rights of indigenous peoples throughout the world. The number of tribal peoples in the world is quickly diminishing. Their land and resources are exploited by multinational corporations, international finance agencies and governments as they carry out projects where the people live. Newcomers bring diseases for which they have no immunity. Resources necessary for food and shelter are taken. The basic purpose of Survival International (USA) is to help indigenous people live self-sufficiently in a way of life which they choose, and to represent the rights and interests of them in international forums and before organizations which have projects in their area. Write them at 2121 Decatur Place NW, DC 20008.



• This T-shirt is being sold by the Coalition for a New Foreign and Military Policy. \$6 in tan, blue, and yellow. Give size. CNFMP, 120 Maryland Ave. NE, DC 20002.

• The Technical Information Project has published a manual on conserving energy and resources called "The Waste Watchers." Includes information on solving waste problems in your area, an entrepreneur's guide to waste and a community waste-trimming checklist. 1346 Conn. NW (217) DC 20036

• National Operation Tune-Out CBS is a new organization being formed to protest the network's treatment of gays. The group is critical of a recent CBS documentary which it found sensational and inflammatory. NOT CBS is working in 25 cities across the country, urging people not to watch the network for a one-week rating period in September when the network will unveil its fall programming.

• "Blueprint for a Working America: Rebuilding Our Economy for the 1980s" is a new booklet available from the Full Employment Action Council, 815 15th St. NW (516), DC 20005. Discusses inflation and unemployment and suggests an agenda for the decade to deal with them.

• The worldwide total of refugees has increased by nearly three million in two years according to the US Committee for Refugees. Seven million of these, including 4 million Cambodians, are from Asia. Four million are from Africa, 3.3 million from the Middle East and one million from Latin America. For a copy of the 1980 World Refugee Survey send \$4 to USCR, 20 West 40th St., NYC NY 10018.

• Youth Liberation has a list of publications available for organizers dealing with youth issues. Write them at PO Box 524, Brooklyn NY 11215.



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EATING IN AMERICA: Dietary goals of the US; report of the Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs. \$1.37

BRAND NAME CALORIE COUNTER: Over 5000 brand names listed with calorie counts. \$1.05

THE HITE REPORT: A nationwide study of female sexuality. \$1.93

NEW YORK TIMES BOOK OF HOUSE PLANTS. The NYT gives you the way to keep the inside of your house green." \$3.96

BASIC SOCCER GUIDE: A fine book on the game that would make an ideal present for a young soccer player or anyone wanting to refresh their skills. \$2.45

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